The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Debate on the Electoral Count Bill.

Address by Senator Morton Against Its Adoption.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Reasons Why it Should Pass.

An Endeavor to be Made To-day to Have a Vote Taken.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1877.

SENATE.

Too Much Investigation.

During the morning hour Mr. MERRIMON spoke in opposition to sending committees of the Senate away from the city to take testimony. Recently one State was without representation, and twelve other States with only half the representation, the Senators being away on investigating committees. He believed all the testimony could be taken by a commission appointed for the purpose, and introduced a bill providing for taking testimony and collecting information to be used by Congress. He also submitted a resolution declaring it is not within the lawful authority of the Senate to charge committees of the Senate with duties to be performed away from the Capital while the Senate is in session, both of which were referred.

Approval.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the Chicago Board of Trade approving the bill reported on Thursday in regard to counting the electoral vote. Laid on the table.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of the awards made under the convention between the United States and Mexico under the convention of July, 1864. Referred.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill organizing the territory of Oklahama, and for the better protection of the Indians therein. Referred.

Land Grant.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the House bill to amend section one of the act of May 12, 1864, for a grant of land to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State, which was amended and passed.

Senator Blaine Sworn In.

Mr. Blaine, recently elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Morrill, was escorted to the desk of the President *pro tem.* by his colleague, Hamlin, and the oath was administered to him.

The Compromise Bill.

Consideration was resumed of the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and Mr. MORTON took the floor. He said the bill was the product of the Mississippi plan. The shadow of intimidation had entered the Senate chamber. He believed Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected President of the United States under the forms of law and according to law, and should he be counted in as eighteen other Presidents had been, and inaugurated, there would be no revolution. There have been many loose opinions expressed because of firm impressions without examination on this question. I have done so myself. I have a bad habit of saying what I think at the time, but endeavor to atone for it by readily correcting it when I find I was mistaken. I am no admirer of the political reticence of political owls, who keep silent and look wise until they think they are out of the woods, and then give a prolonged hoot. I had supposed that all agreed in the absence of legislation the President of the Senate must count the vote. The President of the Senate did count the vote for seventy-two years. Tellers were mere facilities for making calculations and keeping account. They counted what the President of the Senate hands them down to count, and handing them down the certificates to count was a declaration of the vote it contained from 1789 to 1861. The resolution appointing tellers provided that they were to make a list of votes as they were declared. The counting of the votes was a ceremony to which the two Houses were witnesses.

Constitutional Provision.

The Constitution provides that the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the two Houses open all certificates, and the vote then be counted, and if no one (no candidate) has a majority of all the electors appointed, the House shall immediately proceed to elect. The process contemplated was a very simple one, simply to open the certificates and count the votes, but contemplated no time or place to try questions of eligibility, either of candidates or of electors. Whether the electors were eligible was a matter left with the States under injunctions of the Constitution. The handing down of a certificate by the President of the Senate was a declaration of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect this bill. It will be taken by the Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind the bill when he denied the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill.

The Democratic Threat.

It has been announced by a member of Congress that 100,000 men were to be here on the 14th of February, 10,000 to come from Kentucky alone. I hope our Kentucky Senators will make arrangements to entertain them handsomely. We hear notes of preparation everywhere. Senators are afraid of violence, of some desperate revolutionary act. We are told we dare not count this vote as it was done for the first seventy-two years of our existence. I feel that I am in the presence of a political situation that I cannot describe. The dangers to which we are subject do not spring from violence, but from weakness on our own part. Geologists tell us there was a period in the earth's crust where there were skulless vertebrates. Now we have got to the period when there are vertebrateless skulls. The power to count the vote resides in the President of the Senate or in the two Houses. If it resides in the two Houses it cannot be delegated to a commission or to a court. The mere matter of counting the votes is clerical, and may be performed by a teller. If any question arises that requires judgment or discretion it cannot be delegated to a commission. The decision of conference committees is binding only upon being ratified by both Houses, but the decisions of this commission are binding unless reversed by the action of both Houses. It is in every respect a court invested with high judicial powers to decide questions of law as well as fact, with a right of appeal, not to another court, but to the two Houses of Congress. The power to count the electoral vote is either a political or a judicial power. If it is a political power it must be decided by the political department of the Government, and cannot be delegated to a court. If it is a judicial power it must be exercised by a court, and not by the political department of the Government, and an appeal must be taken to another court, and not to the two Houses of Congress. Four Judges of the Supreme Court are selected by Circuits, and the Circuits are selected because of the political antecedents of the Judges. The Senator from Vermont does not do himself justice when he represents that these Judges have been selected because of their geographical distribution, and the bill in selecting them by Circuits, instead of by name, sets up

A Harmless Little Sham

that deceives nobody. There is no power to go behind the returns of the election of electors, certified by the proper returning or canvassing officers of the State. State courts cannot do it, nor can Congress nor the United States courts. The electors are to be appointed in such manner as the Legislatures of the States prescribe, and when the appointment has been certified in the manner prescribed by the Legislatures of the States that is final and binding on all parties, and this without regard to the question whether the votes are to be counted by the President of the Senate or by the two Houses of Congress or this commission. To go behind the decision of the returning officers of the States would be utterly subversive of State's rights. It would draw to Congress the power that was intended to be left to the States. It would transfer to Congress the right to decide who have been elected by the States, instead of leaving that to the States themselves. As well might Congress assume to determine who have been elected Governor and other State officers. The bill is a compromise in which the Republican party has

Yielded a Vital Point,

and will take a place alongside with the compromises of 1850 and 1820. By the compromise of 1820 all territory south of 36 degrees 30 minutes was yielded to slavery, and it was repealed when slavery needed the territory north of that line. By the compromise of 1850 the South received immediate benefit in the passage of the fugitive slave law, which gave it prestige and power that made it aspire to the conquest of the whole country. Compromise measures generally succeed for a time, and result disastrously. The vital part of the bill, and the most objectionable, is that which confers the jurisdiction of this commission. They are invested with all the powers which belong to both Houses or to each House acting separately. They are instructed to find out who have been duly appointed or elected as electors, not who have been properly certified by the State authorities as having been elected, but who have in point of fact been elected, and are thus required expressly to go behind the returns from a State. They are authorized to receive and consider petitions, unsworn petitions, depositions, other papers, and in fact all papers, and to act upon them, petitions, reports and any kind of paper that both Houses of Congress have, and the two Houses of Congress have, as we know, the power to act upon information of petitions and reports or any kind of evidence that satisfies the minds of its members. If these petitions, depositions and reports are not to be made a basis of judgment, the reference is useless. Petitions and reports are authorized by the Constitution and laws, and Congress, as we know, may act upon them, and this commission is clothed with the same authority. We stand in the presence of a case that is made. This bill purports to be for one case, and differs from a proposition which is to be a continuing law, and not made in the presence of a particular case. It is claimed that the commission is left free to decide whether they can go behind the finding of the State authorities or not. Not so. It expressly requires the commission to go behind them by requiring them to find out who in fact was elected. Could any lawyer of any party have been found six months ago who would have said that either House could go behind the returns from the States and inquire who got the most votes? And perhaps you can hardly find a Democratic lawyer who will now deny that proposition. Such are the mutations of public opinion.

Previous Measures.

In the bill of last year there was no authority to go behind the returns or to consider other papers than the certificates from the States. In the bill of 1800 it was expressly provided that they should not go behind the returns to count the votes for electors. If we concede for the sake of argument that the two Houses have the right to count the votes, there is still a question lying behind that and independent of it, and that is as to what papers the President of the Senate is required to open in the presence of the two Houses and hand to the tellers. The electors in the several States are to seal up their votes and lists made by the Governor, and enclose them to the President of the Senate, endorsing the names of the electors upon the outside of the envelope. He is thus notified who the electors or pretended electors are, who have voted, and whose votes are contained in the envelope. It is a certificate from the electors, and none other, that he is required to open in the presence of the two Houses. He is not, in fact, required to receive the certificate of anybody but the true electors of the State. He is, therefore, required, in the discharge of the duty of his office, to determine and present the true certificate from the electors of a State. He is bound as an officer of the Government of the United States to take notice of those who have been declared elected by the proper authorities of a State, and when a certificate comes into his hands it is his business at once to investigate and determine for himself whether it comes from an elector or from a State. He must decide that question upon his peril, and present the certificate to the two Houses of Congress. Rutherford B. Hayes ought to be inaugurated, and must be inaugurated, unless a bill should be passed to count him out in defiance of the well-known principles of law. He was not well enough to-day to argue this question as fully as he would like to. The Democratic Senators would not support this bill if it did not give them a chance to count Mr. Tilden in by going behind the returns.

At 2:10 Mr. MORTON said he was not able to proceed further to-day, and therefore suspended his remarks.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Address.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, a member of the special committee, then took the floor, and spoke in favor of the bill. He said, having been appointed a member of the special committee which formed the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and having to the best of his ability discharged his duty, he felt he could remain silent. While the reflecting and patriotic people of the country were interested in this measure to the extent that the dignity of the Government should be maintained, that no bad precedent should be set, that the peace of society should be preserved, there was a hope that the great National Legislature would do just what was right. The early commentators on the Constitution predicted that the greatest peril of this country would be in the succession to the Presidency. The administration of this Government, with its immense patronage, was to be handed over to the next President by one vote out of 369 in the Electoral College. There were many persons who believed that some States where majorities were given for one party returned majorities for the other party. There were many honest men in both political parties who believed they were to be deprived of their rights, while office holders and office seekers only added to the excitement. If there ever was a time when the representatives of the American people should rise above party prejudices and party feeling, it was now, and with true courage and patriotism they should determine that they would avert this peril from the country.

The Duties of the Faithful Senator

were always responsible, but it seems to him as if they now touched the highest point of responsibility. At all events, Senators must do their duty, whether it pleased their constituents or not. He had no doubt that the complication which now seemed to imperil the Government would be adjusted by Congress and accepted by the people, and the strength of this nation developed during the war would carry her forward into a new era, as all would have renewed confidence in our institutions. He believed this nation would enter upon a degree of prosperity which had but few parallels.

He then referred to the bill, and said he believed the measure met with more opposition from Republicans than it did from Democrats. He would seek to take no unfair advantage of the opposing party, and he would be the last man to sacrifice the honor of that great party of liberty, which had stood by the Government in its hour of peril. He then referred to the late twenty-second joint rule, and said it had been used for ten years when both Houses of Congress were Republican. Those who were opposed to this measure must see at once that under the rule which had prevailed for ten years while both Houses were Republican, or even under the bill which passed the Senate last session, there would be

A Sorry Prospect

for having the votes of either Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina counted with the rule of the last ten years against the Republicans as precedents. The Democrats in Congress had acted with great fairness in joining with the Republicans in reporting this bill.

He then referred to the power claimed for the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote, and said if the power to count that vote was vested in the President of the Senate, why had it been exercised by the two Houses of Congress during the last ten years? He denied that the power to determine and count the vote was vested in the President of the Senate, and said it would be a wonderful power to repose in one man. Suppose during the late rebellion the President of the Senate had held that the Union could not be dissolved, and insisted upon counting all the votes which might come up from the Southern States. Would the Senate and House have been compelled to sit quietly by and take no action? He argued that the Constitution imposed upon Congress the duty of deciding upon and counting the electoral votes, and Congress was bound to perform that duty. It would be a great negligence now not to have legislation to that end. He then spoke of

The Powers and Duties of the State

in choosing Presidential electors, and in regard to the clause forbidding any Government officer from being an elector, and said that provision was a mandate to the State, and the State must enforce it. The State no doubt could restrain by proper judicial measures such official from acting, but after he had acted even the State could not set his vote aside. The appointment of electors was confined to the State, and Congress must accept the State's conclusion just as the judgment of a court must stand. Congress could not be a grand returning board to investigate the votes of eight or ten million people. He denied that Congress had a right to go behind the electoral certificate, and said the provisions of the Constitution were inconsistent with the idea that Congress could do so.

He then spoke of the commission authorized by the bill reported by the select committee, and said it would have only such powers as were now conferred upon the two Houses of Congress. He had no idea that the fifteen members of the commission would decide that Congress had power to go behind the returns from a State. It might be said if that doctrine was true there was no necessity for sending Congressional committees to Louisiana to take testimony. There was use in sending such committees to that State, as the President should know the true condition of affairs, so that he might know which Government to recognize in case there were two. He believed the Republican party, which was the party best calculated to promote the interests of the country, would rule it for a generation to come.

The Oregon Case.

He then referred to the Oregon case, and said it was not necessary in that case to go behind the returns. Cronin said there were two vacancies in the Electoral College, while Cartwright and Odell said there was but one. The only question to settle in regard to Oregon was whether two or one was the majority and a quorum of three, and as two was the majority which legally filled the vacancy, their returns must be counted.

He argued at some length in favor of the constitutionality of the proposed measure, and said the failure of Congress to pass the bill would cast upon the out-going President the duty of determining to whom he should transfer the Government. Every consideration of justice demanded that Congress should pass the bill. If all patriots of this country should assemble on one vast plain, their prayer would not be for riches, but it would be that this land might be delivered from the baneful influences of party strife.

In conclusion, he spoke in favor of placing the best men in power, and said if the present difficulties should be adjusted the nation would profit by the lesson, and would be the most happy and prosperous on the face of the earth.

Third Reading of the Bill.

No other Senator took the floor, and the bill was then reported to the Senate, the question being on its third reading.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate should be content with the arguments of to-day. A vote upon this bill should not be pressed. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if this bill was to be passed, the first act to be done under it must be done a week from to-morrow. He did not care whether the debate proceeded to-day or not, but the bill must be disposed of to-morrow, and he would feel it his duty to ask the Senate to vote upon it to-morrow, no matter if the Senators did give a night to their country. The bill must go to the House. It would take at least three days to consider it there, and the President of the United States should have a reasonable time to consider it. With the debate on this very subject at the last session of the Senate it was not unreasonable to ask the Senate to be somewhat prompt in disposing of the matter one way or the other.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was no necessity to vote to-morrow upon this bill. It took a committee of the two Houses of Congress several weeks to frame it, and now it was proposed to pass it after the Senators had only had an opportunity to devote a day or two to it. The bill presented

Novel Questions.

Of course both Houses would debate it, and there should be no haste about passing it. He thought his honorable friend from Vermont (Edmunds) would contribute to the order and dignity of the Senate by not hurrying this matter. He (Sherman) was perfectly willing to take a vote on the bill this week, and there would be ample time then for the House of Representatives and the President to consider it.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that there was any novel proposition in the bill. It was only novel and startling as it might affect the views of certain gentlemen. It did not propose that either side should enter into a race to see which could get possession of the White House first. His friend from Ohio (Sherman) had discussed the very principles of this bill at the last session. The Senate was drifting day by day towards the inevitable hour with the law as it stood at present fixed for the electoral count, and no man could say what would be the result unless such a measure as this should be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN said when he declared this bill contained novel propositions he only said that which everybody in the country knew. It proposed a blending of two distinct departments of the Government. He argued that the President of the Senate had power to open and count the electoral votes, but under this bill the whole of the great question of electing a President was to be transferred from the Electoral College to a tribunal of four Justices of the Supreme Court, who were named, and the fifth one was left in doubt or chance. The gentlemen of the committee had examined this measure, and had a careful comparison of each others' views, but there was no reason for haste in passing it. He thought the members of the committee should be heard from in regard to the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted upon his motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senate, under the lead of the Senator from Vermont, wanted to carry this bill through without debate while popular opinion was considering it, let it be done.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator from Ohio acted a good deal like the sailors in a boat approaching a cataract. One said "Put an oar out on this side," and another said "No, that will do no good; put it out on the other side." So while they were arguing the boat went over the cataract, and all were lost.

Threats of Violence.

Mr. MORTON said the bill ought to be discussed. He did not believe this bill must be accepted or we would have war. He did not believe there was any danger. There had been threats of violence. It had been said by a member of Congress in this city that one hundred thousand men would be here on the 14th of February. There had been an effort made to terrorize over Congress, to bull-dose the Senate and House of Representatives into the adoption of this bill.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) said he could see no use in forcing this subject now. In his opinion the bill was wrong. He looked upon it as a Democratic measure, a measure in the interest of Tilden, and calculated to elect him President. He objected to the bill because it made the Judge of the Supreme Court partisan. The commission authorized by the bill was a political court, and each party was trying to defeat the other by getting the fifth Judge on its side. How soon would it be after that court decided who was President that every member of it would be after places for his sons, sons-in-law and cousins. (Laughter). He thought the Republicans in the goodness of their hearts had given way too much to their Democratic friends.

Mr. EDMUNDS again gave notice that he would endeavor to have a vote taken before the Senate adjourned to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Military.

Mr. THROCKMORTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the cause of the removal of troops from the frontier, whether sufficient force remains there to protect it, and the number of troops stationed at Washington. The resolution was defeated—yeas 142, nays 87.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. FRYE, to establish a court for the trial of contested elections for the offices of President and Vice President. It provides that an election may be contested by any eligible person who has received a vote for President, and that the court for the trial of such contested election shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Judges of Circuit or District Courts, to be selected by the Chief Justice.

By Mr. CAULFIELD, to regulate the disposition of troops in the District of Columbia.

By. Mr. SAYLER, to reform the civil service.

War Claims.

Mr. HUNTER moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no claim shall ever be allowed or paid by the United States for property used, consumed, injured or destroyed during the late rebellion, unless it belonged to persons who were loyal to the Government. Lost—yeas 125, nays 72—not two-thirds.

Mr. ASHE moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to refund to the State of North Carolina the net proceeds from sales of six hundred bales of cotton belonging to that State seized after the close of the late rebellion. Lost—76 to 79.

A message having been read, Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) offered a resolution referring the message to a select committee of eleven to inquire and report whether there has been any exercise of authority not warranted by the Constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers.

Objections were made by Messrs. KASSON, HALE and WILSON (Ia.), which were overruled by the Speaker, but on a dilatory motion by Mr. KASSON a vote was not taken on the resolution, which went over until to-morrow, and the House adjourned, when a Democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Monastic Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A cable special says the German Government possesses ample proof of the existence of a large monastic conspiracy in France to endeavor to gain power in that country for purposes hostile to Germany.

German Assurances.

LONDON, January 23.—A dispatch from Paris says: It is stated in official circles that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has lost no opportunity of assuring the Duke De Cazes that Germany regards the attitude of France in regard to the Eastern complications with the best of feelings. Notwithstanding the attacks of the German press, the good understanding between the two Governments has been at no time interrupted.

AFRICA.

The Transvaal Republic.

LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, January 2d, says telegraphic intelligence from the Transvaal Republic announces that Secocoeni is desirous of peace, and that a missionary has been requested to negotiate with him. No further news has been received respecting the movements of Zulu, the King of Cetewayo, who was last reported to have refused to permit the occupation by British troops of the territory in dispute between himself and the Transvaal Republic.

RUSSIA.

Preparing to Move Troops.

LONDON, January 23.—A special from Vienna reports that the officers of the Russian railways have been ordered to hold the roads in readiness from the end of the present week for a large increase in military transportation.

TURKEY.

Preparing to Go Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 22.—The Ambassador of the European powers to-day visited the Grand Vizier and Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to present their Charges d'Affairs.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A RUSSIAN legion is being formed near Grabovra, on the Danube.

RUSSIA is going to negotiate a new internal loan of 200,000,000 roubles.

THE Turkish ministers have given their word not to attack Servia until the end of the armistice.

IF PEACE is not concluded before the end of the armistice Turkey, it is said, will renew her demand that certain Servian fortresses be destroyed.

THE London *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says it is thought that the announcement that the Ambassadors of the three Northern powers would embark simultaneously to-day is intended to prove the permanency of the alliance of the three Empires.

IT is thought, says the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, that there will be no immediate collision—but that Russia and Turkey may commence negotiations again. Turkey has already thrown a hint out that way, in the statement of her ambassador, that the failure of the conference did not altogether terminate negotiations.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—It is expected that the carnival on the 13th of February will surpass anything in that line ever seen here.

WARREN, ME., January 22.—The Warren Manufacturing Company, woolen manufacturers, suspended to-day. Capital $125,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Ex-Gov. Wm. P. Kellogg, recently elected United States Senator, left for Washington this afternoon, via Mobile.

TRENTON, N. J., January 22.—Jno. R. McPherson was to-night nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus on the first ballot.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The preamble and resolutions in endorsement of the Compromise Electoral Count, were passed to-day by the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Charles W. Chadwick, one of the parties implicated in the forging of the check of $64,000 on the Union Trust Company, was arrested this afternoon.

POTTSVILLE, January 22.—The Court overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Thos. Duffy, the Molly Maguire convicted of the murder of policeman Yost at Tamaqua.

DAVENPORT, IA., January 22.—Governor Kirkwood has issued an order for the reorganization of the State militia. The artillery companies will assemble and elect officers January 31.

BUFFALO, January 22.—Rev. John C. Lord, age 71 years, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church for thirty-eight years, died last evening. He was a brother of Congressman Scott Lord.

LONDON, January 22.—It is now beyond doubt that the American ship George Green, Capt. Wilcox, has been lost with all on board. The inquest has been held at Kingston, Devonshire, on a body which has been identified as that of the Captain's wife.

The Compromise Bill.

TOPEKA, January 23.—The resolution endorsing the compromise electoral count in the Senate was laid over until Friday. The indications are that it will not pass.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 22.—The House this morning by a vote of 78 to 73 repealed its endorsement of the Electoral Count bill, and referred the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 22.—The directors of the Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution urging Congress to pass the Electoral Count bill. The *Journal of Commerce* takes strong grounds against the plan.

ST. PAUL, January 22.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution endorsing the Electoral Count bill. In the State Senate a similar resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

COLUMBUS, January 22.—To-day resolutions approving the Congressional Committee's plan for counting the electoral vote were offered in the House and laid on the table. Resolutions opposing this plan were also offered and laid on the table.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 22.—About 8 A. M. a fearful explosion took place at Ink Bayou, nine miles northeast of this city. The boilers in Griffis & Huyck's shingle factory and saw mill exploded. Three men were killed and several dangerously injured. The killed are Benj. Smith, from Georgia, James McGinnis, from Toledo, O., and a colored man named Anderson Lewis. The largest part of the boiler, including the head, was blown several rods through the forest, cutting down trees twelve inches in diameter. The mill was one of the finest in the State.

The Louisiana Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—United States Marshal Pitkin was examined to-day by the Morrison committee. He said money was not paid out of United States funds to witnesses brought to New Orleans, and whose testimony was used by the Returning Board. He paid United States witnesses in the usual course. The number of paid special deputies employed by him was 840, their duties being in New Orleans. They received pay for only one day, except seventy-five paid for ten days. About 1,500 special deputies acted in other parts of the State, but received no pay.

This committee will present majority and minority reports.

Caucusing for Senators.

WHEELING, January 23.—At the Democratic caucus to-night to choose United States Senators, Faulkner received 26 votes, Davis 19, and 19 were scattering for the long term, and for the short term Price received 21, Walker 16, Hereford 18, and 10 were scattering. Another caucus will be held Tuesday night.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Petition from Pittsburgh Against the Removal of the Capital.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1877.

There was no session of the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M.

Pittsburgh Petitions.

Mr. LONG presented a remonstrance of the Pittsburgh Sportsman's Club against the bill prohibiting fishing and hunting for ten years.

By Mr. FRAZER, from the Pittsburgh Councils proceedings, against Capital removal. Both were read.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. GRAHAM, making appropriations for the Western Penitentiary and Dixmont Hospitals.

By Mr. WALKER, creating a board of assessors for Allegheny City.

By Mr. WISE, to promote the establishment of district school libraries.

Redemption of Loans.

Mr. HUHN reported affirmatively from the Ways and Means Committee an act to create a five per cent. loan for the redemption of maturing State loans.

Negatived.

Mr. Schaffer's bill abolishing the State Board of Public Charities was reported negatively.

Passed First Reading.

A number of bills were passed on first reading, among them the ventilation bill.

Also authorizing the division and formation of boroughs.

Making legal certain bonds, referring specially to Verona borough.

Also the Ohio river improvement bill.

Adjourned. K.

WHERE TROOPS WERE USED.

The President Makes Answer to the House—He Explains Why and Where the Soldiers Were Used.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—President Grant sent a lengthy message to the House to-day in answer to an inquiry recently made as to the disposition of troops in the South, prior to the elections. The message is accompanied by copies of all orders to military commanders and by communications in which calls were made for troops. The President says he sent the troops into the Southern States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, after he had become convinced from letters, from the people, and from the authorities that there was intimidation and in some cases actual violence which deprived the people of their rights. The number of troops was not increased in any State, except South Carolina, just previous to the election. Twenty-four soldiers with an officer were sent to Petersburg, Virginia, when a riot was imminent there. The troops in no case were stationed at the polls during the election, but were placed in the vicinity so as to be ready on call to quell any disturbance. The force of troops available was small. "If there had been more," says the President, "it would have been my duty to have disposed of them in the several States with a view to the prevention of violence and intimidation, which have undoubtedly contributed to defeat the election law in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, as well as in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida."

The President then quotes from act 4, sec. 4 of the constitution when it is made the duty of the Executive to use the troops when called upon by the authorities or even without that call where he has reason to fear a breach of the peace. He quotes the Hamburg massacre as a sample case in South Carolina, and says troops were sent to Florida after the election to prevent any interference with the election officers in making their returns. In conclusion he cites as precedents for his action, the case of Washington using the troops to quell the whisky insurruction; the case in 1824 when a riot was feared in Boston over the recapture of a fugitive slave, and the troops in New York were put in readiness for immediate removal to Boston if necessary; and also in the case of John Brown in 1859 when the President sent troops to apprehend Brown and his raiders without any call from the State authorities.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1877.

The Geneva Award Bonds Bids,

three in number, and for the entire amount, $307,000, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department, as follows: August Belmont & Co., 104.01½; First National Bank of New York, 104.13; Drexel & Co., 104.06¾.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus this afternoon, and concluded to postpone the caucus called for to-night, to which the Democratic Senators were invited. There was no discussion of the merits of the bill reported by the joint committee on the subject of the electoral vote. While leading Democrats say it is desirable that the party should act in concert, some of them declare they will not be bound by the action of the caucus, but act independently in a measure of such vast importance. It can be stated that the bill has the approval of the joint caucus committee heretofore appointed to look after the several interests of the Democratic party. This committee consists of Messrs. Randall, A. S. Hewitt, Wood, Lamar, Watterson, Sparks, Atkins, Warren, Payne and Holman, of the House, and Thurman, Bayard, Stevenson, Eaton and Bogg, of the Senate. Several prominent Democrats to-night say that the bill will certainly pass both Houses in the form reported.

Black Hills.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to recommend the passage of Seelye's bill to ratify the arrangement made with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of their title to the Black Hills country, etc.

Rivers and Harbors.

The House Committee on Commerce has begun the preparation of the River and Harbor bill. The amount of the appropriation to be recommended will not exceed two and a half or three million.

Nomination.

B. F. Kelley, of West Virginia, has been nominated for Register of the Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Pauline Lucca's Divorce Troubles.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Pauline Lucca sued her first husband, Baron Von Rhade, who is married now to another woman, and obtained a decree of divorce from him, whereupon she remarried. This divorce was decided irregular, and was opened so as to let the first husband come in and defend. She claims she paid her lawyers in the original suit $3,500, and in an effort to maintain their action nearly $5,000 more. She has sued her first lawyers in an action for $10,000 damages through their inexcessable negligence.

The Senatorial Contest in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 22.—Twenty-eighth ballot—Logan, 97; Anderson, 87; Haines, 5; Goudy, 1; Lawrence, 6, Trumbull, 1; Stephenson, 1; Marshall, 1; Parish, 1. Adjourned till to-morrow.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, January 22, 1877.

River falling slowly: 16 feet. Weather clear, Thermometer 30 at 6 P. M.

OIL CITY, January 22, 1877.

River closed; weather cold.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., January 23, 1877.

The lower Mississippi river will continue slowly rising, and the Ohio falling.

CINCINNATI, January 22, 1877.

The river is 49 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling; Millar, Memphis.

CAIRO, January 22, 1877.

Arrived—Thompson Dean, Louisville, 3 P. M. Departed—Dean, New Orleans, 6. River 32 feet 8 inches and rising. Clear; thermometer 42.

LOUISVILLE, January 22, 1877.

Cool and clear. River falling; 29 feet 8 inches in the canal. Departed—Golden City, New Orleans, Goff, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, January 22, 1877.

Cloudy since noon; growing colder; wind from the north. Mercury 33 to 35. River 14 7-10 feet and rising. Down—Evansville, 10; Gold Dust, 11; Barnard, 9; Cooke, 3; Idlewild, 8; Grey Eagle, 9. Business active.

LITTLE ROCK, January 22, 1877.

Weather mild. River on at a stand at 15 inches by the gauge.

SHREVEPORT, January 22, 1877.

The river rose 5 inches. Cloudy and cold. Arrived—Florence, Lower Coast.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 1877.

No arrivals or departures. Cold and rainy.

VICKSBURG, January 22, 1877.

The river rose 2½ inches. Cold and cloudy. No boats up. Down—Chas. Morgan and Susie Silver.

MEMPHIS, January 22, 1877.

The river 22 feet 6 inches; clear of ice. Thermometer 45. Departed—Ashland, Cincinnati.

SUIT AGAINST TILDEN.

An Action to Recover $150,000 Alleged Balances Due of the Income Tax.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Suit has been commenced on a capias in the United States District Court against ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden to recover $150,000 alleged balances due of the income tax. This afternoon a capias was issued and served on Mr. Tilden. It is returnable on the 6th of February. United States District Attorney Bliss says he was directed some time ago by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to commence suits against all parties who had failed to pay their income tax, but that he (Bliss) delayed bringing this suit on account of the position of Mr. Tilden before the public.

BREVITIES.

····All the oil refineries in this vicinity are shut down.

····The Manchester paper mills, near Erie, were burned down Sunday morning, causing a loss of $20,000.

····A little son of Mr. Bryce Ray fell down at his residence, 44 Boyle street, yesterday, and broke his collar bone.

····In the crowd at the Murphy meeting at Library Hall Sunday evening, quite a number of ladies lost various valuable articles of wearing apparel.

····A milk wagon was upset on Ohio street, near James street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and the driver was thrown out and somewhat bruised.

····Ben. Hogan is running a restaurant at Elk City, in the oil regions, and announces that he will sell no spirituous or malt liquors. Has Ben. reformed too?

····John Tyler went to jail yesterday from Allegheny to await trial for drawing a revolver on officer McIntyre when the latter told him he must not disregard the law.

····Mr. W. B. Rodgers, City Solicitor of Allegheny, is preparing an opinion on the proposed issue of bonds for the improvement of McClure avenue and Charles street.

····Dr. Richard A. Robertson, of Titusville, has fallen heir to an estate in the north of Ireland valued at ten thousand pounds. He inherits it from Sir William D. Robertson.

····Mason, the bank robber, who was captured in this city, and acquitted at Wellsboro, Tioga county, is said to have recently committed a successful bank robbery in central Ohio.

····An effort is being made for the repeal of the special dog law tax now in force in West Deer township, this county. The law was enacted in 1872, and has been found to be very burdensome.

····The Coroner's inquest on the body of Thomas Good, who died suddenly at the Kensington Iron Mills Saturday, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

····The Government has obtained one hundred and ten steel plates and electrotype copies of the same for printing counterfeit money since the arrest of Ogle, all of which were the work of Ogle himself.

····It was yesterday stated that Edward Megraw was arrested in an old coke oven, on Twenty-eighth street, for complicity in the car robberies. It was John McGraw. Edward Megraw is watchman at the ovens.

····Mrs. Kerr, who resides on Ackley street, Allegheny, slipped and fell on the corner of Arch and Ledlie streets, last evening about seven o'clock, and fractured one of her arms. Dr. B. B. Smith reduced the fracture.

····The Maryland Yacht Club will give an assembly at the Academy of Music, in Baltimore, on the 24th instant. Mr. J. V. Long, of Allegheny, has been delegated to represent the Sportsman's Association of this city at the Club's banquet.

····Jonathan Hill, eighteen years old, a resident of New Brighton, was killed near that place on Saturday, by the team which he was driving, attached to a load of coal, running off. He was thrown off the wagon and the wheels passed over his head.

····A hearing was had before Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon in the case of George Lecsure, who is charged with felonious assault and battery, in striking Mrs. Dierstein on the head with a lamp. In default of $1,000 bail, he was committed for trial.

····A very entertaining and instructive lecture on "Scotland and Ireland" will be given by Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Philadelphia, in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, (Rev. W. H. Gill's), on Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., for the benefit of the Spring Garden Mission Sabbath School.

····The Board of Viewers is engaged endeavoring to ascertain the amount of damages caused by the grading of Liberty avenue. The Denny estate claims $135,000 and other claims to the amount of $35,000 have already been filed. In some places the cut through the Denny estate is thirty-five feet deep.

····The *Derrick* says that on Sunday morning a woman from Pittsburgh arrived near Petrolia in search of her missing husband. She stated that he left Pittsburgh some time ago, promising to return the earnings of his toil as soon as possible. Since then she has heard nothing from him further than he had visited the oil region.

····The twenty-six deaths that occurred in Allegheny last week were from the following causes: Bronchitis, 2; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; croup, 2; diptheritis, 2; dropsy, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; inanition, 1; insanity, 1; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 3; paraplegia, 1; pnuemonitis, 1; orchitis, 1; smallpox, 2. Male, 14; female, 12.

····There is no paper reaches this office which we value more highly than the "old reliable" Pittsburgh GAZETTE. During the past year it has been better in every respect than ever before. There is no more vigorous and reliable Republican daily anywhere. Those who want a first-class Pittsburgh weekly can do no better than to send for the GAZETTE.—*Greenville Advance.*

····The Coroner concluded the inquest on the body of the man killed at the yard of the Connellsville Railroad on Sunday night. The man was identified as Jacob Everett, of West Newton, Pa. The jury found that he was accidentally run over and killed by a shifting engine. Deceased was forty-six years of age, and leaves a widow and six children, who were dependent upon his labor for support.

····That enterprising morning daily around the corner again gave evidence yesterday of the remarkable talent with which it is run. It announced a meeting of Councils to be held during the day, when if it had looked at last Tuesday's GAZETTE it would have seen there would be no meeting before the 29th inst. But the *Telegraph* last evening not to be outdone by the e. m. d. aforesaid, contained the following: "The Councils met this afternoon, but no business of importance was expected, and it was late before a quorum was obtained in either branch. Only routine matters are to be disposed of." This is enterprise. The next meeting of Councils will be an important one, as all the committees will be announced, and several elections take place.

····One of the interesting incidents of the recent flood was the journey of David Woodford and Job Beden, a colored man, from the mouth of Chartier's Creek, on a shanty boat, to Bellair. The boat broke away at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the men on it were bidden farewell by their comrades when it was seen they could not be gotten off. They took turns about watching during the night, and arrived at Bellaire at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. The boat struck the right shore pier of the bridge, and swung in toward the bank. A grocer threw three loaves of bread on the boat, which the men were fortunate to secure. It was the first food they had tasted since several hours before breaking loose. Just below the bridge the boat was caught, and Woodford and Beden were taken ashore.—*Wheeling Intelligencer of yesterday.*

The Inspection of Flour.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you inform a number of persons interested why manufacturers and shippers of flour in western and middle Pennsylvania and Ohio who sell their article in Philadelphia are made to pay at the rate of $1.00 on every hundred barrels for purposes of inspection, when less than one-tenth of that sold there is inspected? The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia have, I believe, a number of competent inspectors, and as most of the flour is not allowed to pass their department, the query arises: Who gets, and for what purpose, the money paid for inspection? All flour sold should be faithfully inspected and statistics shown that 90 per cent. sold in New York and Baltimore is so done, while less than 10 per cent. sold in Philadelphia is! As we are charged on *every* barrel we forward, why is not EVERY barrel inspected? We hope our Philadelphia friends—at least those interested—will give this matter a thought. It might, and will, pay always to "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." M. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF JOHN S. DILWORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the above Estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

THOMPSON BELL,
WM. P. DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second avenue,
Pittsburgh.

018-T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A.W. Carsten & Co.

CLOAKS.

THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEST BARGAINS IN

BLACK AND COLORED

CASHMERES

EVER OFFERED,

For weight and finish, superior to all other makes.

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising all the new and popuar colors.

YARD WIDE

CHINTZES,

8 1-2 Cents.

COR. SIXTH & LIBERTY STS.

RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

STATEMENT

OF THE

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the year ending December 31, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL		$ 100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens	$137,367 08	
Real Estate	7,803 61	
Bills Receivable	8,920 65	
Collateral Loans	11,839 59	
School Bonds, 5th ward, Allegheny	5,000 00	
Tradesman's Nat. Bank Stock	7,900 03	
Third Nat. Bank Stock	3,250 00	
Interest due and accrued	2,958 73	
Premiums in course of collection	4,268 89	
Cash in Bank and Office	11,382 01	
		$ 200,690 56
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 33,330 50	
Interest and Rents	13,594 26	
		$ 46,924 76
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$ 10,478 95	
Returned Premiums and Reinsurance	3,454 23	
Commissions	57 02	
State, County and City Taxes	675 55	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	8,728 16	
Profit and Loss	1,189 56	
Dividends	12 000 00	
		$ 36,875 58
Losses unpaid		1,905 61
Outstanding risks		3,240,320 02

e20 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

B. & B.

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS.

NEW TORCHON LACES. All the patterns are wonderfully cheap, and we therefore have given special attention to the selection of extra choice styles, more particularly than common goods, at a trifle lower price. Prices from 6¼c to $3.00.

New Dress Goods, extra choice styles.

Self-Colored Plaid Suitings at 10c.

Large line new choice Plain Basket and Brocade Dress Fabrics at 20 and 25c.

Double width American Cashmeres, at 30c up.

New Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, 65 and 75c. GREAT BARGAINS in fine qualities from 90c to $1.25.

NEW BLACK CASHMERES.

All-wool French Cashmeres at 62½, 70 and 75c.

Special value in our celebrated Black Cashmere De Ecosse at 85, 90, 95 and $1.

One case 42 inch Black Cashmeres at $1.25, well worth $1.50.

New Guinet Black Dress Silks at $1.25 and $1.50.

New Satin Cachemire Finish Black Dress Silks $1.50 to $4.

NEW STRIPE SILKS.

New Colored Silks at $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.

Owing to the fact of carrying a large stock Black Silks from last year, and an exceedingly favorable purchase of these goods within the past few weeks, (caused by the depressed condition of the times.) we can and will offer as good, or even better, value in BLACK SILKS than was sold during May and June, 1876, when these goods were sold at less prices than at any time within the past 25 years.

Unequaled bargains in Shirtings, Sheetings and Linens.

We have MUSLINS from 5c per yard up, but only enumerate a few special qualities.

5 bales 4-4 fine Brown Muslins at 8c, or 14 yards for $1.

4-4 Bleached Muslin at 8c, extra quality.

Several cases soft finish Bleached Muslin at 9½c by the piece, equal to Lonsdale.

Large line Bleached Goods at 10c per yard, the best value in any market.

4-4 extra heavy Bleached Muslin at 11½c by the piece, equal to Wamsutta.

Good 9-4 Bleached Sheetings at 23c.

In Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crashes we have some extra bargains to offer.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

P. S.—New stock of Shirt Fronts. Two makes extra quality Unlaundried Shirts at 90c and $1c.

CHAMBER SUITS!

PARLOR SUITS!

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION!

To Make Room for Spring Goods.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

Upholsterers and Furniture Dealers,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

RAGS! RAGS!

I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.

JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

PEA NUTS.
60 bags choice Virginias.
300 bags choice White Tennessees.
500 bags choice Red Tennessees.
SUMAC.
50 bags choice Southern.
CEDAR BOARDS.
1 car selected Red.
BROOM CORN.
600 bales assorted grades.
Broom Wire, Twines, Handles, Tacks, &c.
For sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF

FALL and AUTUMN GOODS.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens

Of our own importation.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.

Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

N. O. MOLASSES & SUGAR.

Having reshipped part of our stock by rail, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly.

Our stock of GROCERIES is full and complete. Prices close.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

271 Liberty Street.

Philip Graeff's Silk Store.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,

Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.

SILKS in all the Newest Shades.

Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.

IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.

Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.

Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,
87 MARKET STREET.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSBURGH

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

85 Smithfield Street, Near Diamond Alley.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences

FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.

WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,

33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND STEAM HEATING.

Repairing promptly attended to on short notice.

EDWARD BOURNE,

No. 45 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

COAST

RANGE

CALIFORNIA

FLOUR

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

SELL THEIR

FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale to the trade in casks or bottles.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FINEST IN THE CITY.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

Cor. Penn Ave. & Six St

R. M. LEONARD,

Lumber Merchant,

173 PENN AVE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOVARD,

ROSE & CO.

CARPETS.

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

F.G SMOKING TOBACCO. F.G

This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for

25 YEARS

In this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

Burglar Proof Safes.

Parties having a good second-hand Burglar Proof Safe for sale, will please send description and price of same, and information as to where it can be seen to

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

KORNBLUM

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store.

GRAFF BROS. & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

We are prepared to take charge of all kinds properties, dwellings, business houses, &c., renting, collecting rents, paying taxes, &c. Having a large acquaintance, we can offer special inducements. Give us a call.

W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker,
83 Wood

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DAILYGAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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DAILY GAZETTE.
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106⅜.

OUR good friend, MALCOLM HAY, visited the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with a little telegram on the electoral bill. Is it not a trifle singular, the activity of the Democrats in this matter?

THE Supreme Court has decided that the million and a half voted by Congress to the Centennial shall be refunded only after the stockholders are paid, which means that it shall not be refunded at all. The decision turned on the meaning of the term "profits," and it was decided that until the stock was repaid there were no profits. So the money goes to the stockholders.

SENATOR MORTON delivered his speech in the Senate yesterday, against the compromise bill. At this writing there is not enough of the speech received to form an opinion as to its merits. The Senator is reported to have declared that the President of the Senate has the right to count and declare the vote. This is different from his understood position on that subject. Whatever his views, he is a strong man, a good Republican, and fully able to maintain his position.

THE list of mercantile failures last year was larger than in 1875,—the number aggregating 9,092. This is thought to be the culmination of depreciation and losses, actually suffered in 1874, the parties in many instances being carried along by the banks, until finally settling day has come. It is believed that the worst has certainly passed, and that with spring there will be renewed activity and improvement in business. The character of the winter points to an early spring, and with it an abundant harvest in the fall. The heavy snow fall, and the generally even character of the winter, gives good prospect of a productive year.

THE *Post*, if we understand its meaning, presumes to regard the decisions of the Arbitration Commission as final, and seems to wish to convey the idea that all cases of objection shall be referred to it. Our objection to the entire proceeding rested on the ground that where objections are made to the fairness and honesty of votes, o fStates from which but one electoral return is received, Congress determines the matter in the old way. Whereas, when two sets of returns are received they are referred to the Commission, and after it has determined its views, it goes back to Congress, and on the appeal or objection of ten members, is, or can be, set aside. Our point was that the decision of the Commission was not final, and it simply is not.

THE New York *Tribune* occasionally states a truth tersely and clearly. Referring to the commendation of the arbitration bill by business men, it says: "There are some things more important to business men than even the settlement of the Presidential question, which they think will revive business. And there are some things more important to the politicians than the success of their party. Whether or not the Constitution is to be thrown aside to satisfy either business men or politicians, seems to us the real question now to be decided at Washington. We believe that the Constitution provides a way for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and declaring its result. We believe the duty of the hour is to understand that provision of the Constitution and obey it."

THE *Post* invariably drifts to littleness. It imagines that we object to the Arbitration bill because we fear the result, as regards the election of HAYES. It is mistaken. While we regard the bill as giving to the Democratic party nearly every point they contended for, we do not think it will result in the election of TILDEN, but are very positive in our conviction that HAYES will be elected, even should the bill pass and the electoral vote be counted in accordance with its provisions. The Republican side of this question is so strong that we can, so far as the immediate result is concerned, give the Democracy large advantages, and still win. It is because of the precedent, in setting aside the Constitution to accommodate Democratic howls, that we object. In other words, it encourages Democratic rascality and our view of it is, that that it is bad enough already.

IS THERE DANGER?

The excuse for the compromise, as it is called, is that there is danger of disagreement, failure to elect, and consequent anarchy, so far as the Presidency is concerned. Putting aside the fact that the Constitution provides for either of the two contingencies possible, we ask is the above assumption correct? If the people fail to elect, the Constitution provides that the House shall elect. But the people have elected, and the issue simply is, can Congress agree on the count? The Constitution provides for this contingency. The two Houses of Congress failing, up to the 4th of March, to elect, the President of the Senate becomes President, and a new election shall be held. Thus the Constitution provides for both emergencies now claimed to exist, but this is attempted to be set aside for a new and special plan of counting the electoral vote, applicable, it is thought, to the present emergency alone. Admitting that the plan is guarded against being regarded as a precedent, the principle involved cannot be; and this is that if the beaten party shall file contesting electoral counts, and threaten war, the Constitution must again be set aside in the interest of another plan. So much of a precedent will undoubtedly be established; and this will be in the interest of fraud and disorder.

But we recur to the question,—is there danger of violence and bloodshed, in the event of the Republicans refusing to do else than simply apply the Constitution and precedents, as they are of record? We answer,—not a particle. The threats, disturbances and preparations constitute part of a bull-dozing system, which formed part of the regular Democratic plan of campaign. If at the last it fails, there will be no war. Indeed, in our judgment, there will be less of agitation and danger in the prompt abandonment of the plan, and in strict adherence to the Constitution than in an attempt to enforce the new system. A brief review of the tactics of the Democracy during the canvass, will illustrate this idea. The attempt to make himself President was a deliberate business operation on the part of TILDEN. Possessed of wealth, his desire was to gratify his ambition. Having gained the Governorship of New York, he desired the Presidency; and for years has been arranging for it. The nomination was secured after a struggle, and by the use of pressure and money. At the outset, he was bitterly denounced within his party, and his nomination was accepted somewhat coolly by his political associates in various parts of the country. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT conducted the respectable part of the campaign, but TILDEN had his *imperium in imperio*, and managed an entirely distinct campaign within that conducted by HEWITT. This involved all the tricks of the politician. It embodied the appliance of force and fraud in the most skillful manner. At the South intimidation and murder; and the concentration of fraudulent votes at the North. At least four Northern and three Southern States were wrested from the Republicans by such influences. The legal proof of this is difficult to reach, owing to the skill with which the rascality was accomplished; but the moral proof is contained in the fact that at certain points in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, the vote exceeded the population. Also, in the abundant, unimpeached and overwhelming testimony, of political oppression and murder at the South.

Since the election, the same system has been kept up. A spirit of violence has characterized the proceedings of the Democratic investigating committees. Money was sent by PELTON to Oregon, and the result was the forcible setting aside of an elector. The most desperate expedients have been resorted to to control Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, but these failed. The precedents were against the Democrats in Oregon. Hence, new measures must be developed. At once, we have violent threats; the foreshadowing of an immense Democratic gathering in Washington; hints of arming and drilling in Indiana and the West; intimations of overtures to the South for a new war—all for what? To coerce Republicans to give up the clear advantages they have, in the interest of a new deal, that will give TILDEN another chance to win, what he has lost. Failing in this, there will be no war. With the odious record they have made, in and since the rebellion, with a consciousness that they have been fairly beaten in the election, and with the South openly declaring that it will not go to war on this issue, we have no hesitancy in declaring that the Northern Democrats will not do it. TILDEN is a schemer, not a warrior. His plans for overreaching and despoiling others have generally been successful, we may warningly say; but he has never led into the stern realities of open conflict.

If business men want peace, they will secure it sooner and better through adherence to the Constitution, rather than by favoring a special arrangement, designed to give SAMUEL J. TILDEN an extra chance to regain what he has certainly lost. The Republican party is essentially peaceful; but to submit to be deliberately counted out because of fears inspired by wild and worthless threats, is more than will be willingly endured. Senator EDMUNDS, in our judgment, utterly failed to sustain his position that the new bill is constitutional. The force of his argument rested on the idea that, not being expressly prohibited by the Constitution, it is not unconstitutional. This is sophistry. The Constitution is not an *omnium gatherum*, that particularizes everything opposed to it. What it does not expressly provide for is unconstitutional, and it certainly never provided for the new plan.

EDMUNDS' ARGUMENT.

Judge EDMUNDS is rated as a man of ability, and from the outset, favored something like the compromise plan as a solution of the Presidential difficulty. He may therefore, be regarded, as the most sincere and earnest exponent of the new plan. On Saturday, he made his defence of it at length, and we are releived to read it, in view of its weakness, sophistry, and inconsistency. It was fair to infer that men like EDMUNDS and CONKLING, whatever their personal pique, would not commit themselves to a line of action that could not be clearly and strongly defended, on constitutional grounds. All our readers are aware that they are entirely competent to present their views in the best and most forceful light. Putting aside the apologetic and explanatory features of Senator EDMUNDS' speech, he has the consistency to admit that in his individual opinion, where but one electoral return was received from a State, and this was objected to, it should be referred to the arbitrators, along with the double returns. Thus this point, to which we called attention Saturday was not overlooked, but was weakly yielded. It involved giving the whole case to the Democrats.

The main argument of the Senator turned on two points: 1. Whether the President of the Senate had the right to count the votes, 2. Whether the appointment of an outside commission was constitutional. On the first, his argument rested on the premise that the constitution does not expressly provide for the Vice President to make the count of the electoral vote, and that therefore his right to do so does not exist. Yet the constitution does not expressly or impliedly give the right to Congress to provide a commission, partly composed of persons outside its own body. If the Senator's reasoning is good in the first instance, it applies with equal force in the second. If what the constitution does not expressly provide for, cannot be done, even where the implication of its language and the precedents established, give a certain right, then it clearly follows that what it does not even hint at, and that has not even the semblance of a precedent, but is impliedly precluded by the general terms of the Constitution cannot be done. The Constitution certainly makes the President of the Senate a party to the count, in that it entrusts him with the custody of the returns, with their opening, and with the declaration of the count. So far, he is expressly involved, by the explicit language of the Constitution. The intermediate issue of passing upon the legality of returns is not expressly mentioned, and on this ground the Senator denies his right to do so.

But what shall be said of his consistency, when he assumes that Congress can go entirely outside the Constitution, and practically constitute one man, not even a member of Congress, the umpire in such a case? If it is unconstitutional, or not strictly and verbally constitutional, for one man, the President of the Senate, who is charged by the Constitution with duties immediately precedent and subsequent to the one duty of deciding on the legality of conflicting returns; those precedent and subsequent duties being nearly or quite equal in importance to that objected to, can it possibly be made constitutional, now, by selecting an outsider and clothing him with the identical power refused to the President of the Senate? Yet this is identically what Senator EDMUNDS proposes to do. One man in the fifteen composing the commission is the umpire. The organization of the commission under the bill, places seven of each party faith on it, and leaves it to two outside Republicans and two Democrats, to choose a fifth man. That fifth man has the casting vote, and will decide the question. The Senator evidently appreciates the force of this fact, and seeks to get around it by the use of oration. He descants on the solemn oath required of the gentlemen on the commission; on the idea that they will pass merely on the merits of accomplished facts, and not deal with future events; that lifted, as they will be up to a plane of lofty idealism, they will forget partisanship, and with angelic purity of purpose, will deal with the abstract alone. We like this,—it is so beautiful and charming. We rather think we see PROCTOR KNOTT, HENRY WATTERSON, Judge CLIFFORD, and several other Democrats on that lofty plane, forgetting Democracy and TILDEN, and on the hunt after abstract truth! When we accept this pure ideal without gagging, we will be a race of innocents, indeed.

Putting aside the illogical features of Judge EDMUNDS' reasoning,—that a premise that will apply in a constitutional argument, as against the Vice President, will not equally apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court,—we ask if the oath prescribed will make a Judge, or several Judges and Congressmen, so elevated and unpartisan, why will not the same oath work the same result in the Vice President? In reality, however, this commission business comes down to a single man, and a party struggle. It is simply so much moonshine to talk anything else. The House and Senate Committees will exactly balance each other politically. And as indicating that this phase of the affair should not be overlooked, the committee from the Supreme Court is exactly balanced politically. And what is even more significant, the utmost pains is taken to prevent at least one Republican, the Chief Justice,—being chosen, and already pressure is brought to bear in favor of Judge DAVIS, an independent, with Democratic leanings, for the fifth man. To assume that such a commission will forget politics, is to talk nonsense. It simply means to settle the business through intrigue, and this by the vote practically, of one man, and that person not recognized by the Constitution. If such a palpably unconstitutional scheme can be made to supplant the plainly marked constitutional method, we confess, that whatever the result, we shall regard the force of the Constitution greatly weakened.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Weston is making tracks in England.

—Holders of life insurance policies are getting nervous.

—German officers are forbidden to enter the Russian army.

—The last words of Lucille Western were: "Rest at last."

—They are experimenting in heating street cars in New York.

—A committee of Nevada miners are codifying the laws of poker.

—A market report quotes "Whisky strong and in good demand."

—Over 3,000,000 cigars are daily burned in this country. No insurance.

—At Atchison, Kan., they call a fellow who steps on a girl's dress a train-wrecker.

—Judge Nye, of Oakland, Cal., has decided that a poker bet is collectable at law.

—They are talking of getting spelling books for the Democratic members of the Arkansas Legislature.

—The sword used by Gen. Custer during the late war has been presented to Peter Spahr, of Carlisle, Pa.

—Moody will rest for a few days at his home in Northfield, Mass., before undertaking his work in Boston.

—What a ghastly joke it was, naming that swindling Life Insurance Company in New York, "The Security."

—Franklin Moore, a brother-in-law and partner of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, died in Detroit the other day.

—The late Mrs. Egbert, sister of Commodore Vanderbilt, left an estate of sixty thousand dollars to her children.

—France exports to America annually $400,000,000 worth of hair, and they haven't any Indian war there either.

—No wonder there was a great break-up on the Monongahela. Cronin passed by there a few days before.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The President has written to the Grand Duke Alexis asking when it will be agreeable to the latter to be entertained at dinner at the Executive Mansion.

—There died in Middlebury, Vermont, a few days ago, a cabinet maker named Nahum Parker, in whose shop Stephen A. Douglas served an apprenticeship.

—There was a Convention of stove manufacturers in New York, last week, but they failed to invent any substitute for profanity in putting up a stove-pipe.

—It is true that the sins of the fathers are visited upon his children, but it is not every man who can make the community regard his vermillion nose as a birthright.

—Russell Sage began life as a porter, worked his way up to the House of Representatives, but finally preferred being a millionaire to being even a successful politician.

—Boutwell, good, easy man, thought his greatness was ripening when there came a frost, a Hoar frost, that made him murmur that Massachusetts loves not wisely nor 'bout well.

—"'Pears like you don't recognize me," said a humble Louisiana individual to a gentleman passing. "No, sir," replied the other; "I recognize nobody until the committee reports."

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks that when all the Camerons are dead, the Pennsylvania politicians will experience a sense of "goneness." Old Simon is not going to die without making a will with a codicil relating to Pennsylvania.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Judge Strong has decided that the $1,500,000 in the hands of the Centennial Board of Finance must be distributed among the stockholders, and not go back into the United States Treasury. The stockholders will thus get about eighty cents on the dollar.

—This story is floating around in an orphaned condition: "Earl Dudley, wh is sixty years old, has offered $25,000 to $25 that the son of Napoleon III. will be officially proclaimed Emperor of France during the Earl's lifetime. The odds were at once accepted by the Prince of Wales and by three other persons."

—General McDowell had a magnificent public reception at San Francisco a few months ago, and the originator, Mr. John McComb, received unbounded praise for his liberality. Mr. McComb has now surprised everybody a second time by presenting a bill of $400 to the city and county on account of his services in the old affair, now almost forgotten.

—The French papers are full of anecdotes of M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the famous advocate. It is recalled that in 1820, while defending a murderer upon whom was found a poniard, he declared the instrument was a Masonic emblem, and showed that he carried one himself. Whereupon the advocate for the prosecution had him fined for carrying murderous weapons.

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says the wife and daughter of Senator Logan exert no small influence in his fight for re-election. So far, it is said, they have been mainly instrumental in keeping his force of supporters in the Legislature in compact shape. Mrs. Logan is described as a woman of great natural abilities and force of character. Miss Logan is given to literary readings and the like, is coquettish and winning in her manners, and is altogether a very fascinating young lady.

A Patriot's Mishap.

"Sir," exclaimed a war Democrat yesterday afternoon, "you can never inaugurate the man you have elected by villainy and fraud. A million freemen will spring to arms at the tap of the drum to forbid it. I myself would rather lay my mangled, bleeding body at the threshold of lib——" and then the slippery place in the sidewalk took him by the legs and lifted him up and laid him down across a cellar grating with such a slam that it bounced every bone in his skeleton up into his head, and pulled his breath so far out of him that he couldn't gasp for ten minutes. And they carried him into a drug store and swathed him in plasters and rubbed arnica all over him and held a solution of *spiritus frumenti optimus* under his nose, and when he came to he said if he could only kick the man three times a day that didn't sprinkle ashes on his sidewalk, he'd like to live a thousand years.

MRS. FISH'S RECEPTIONS.

The Social Center of the National Capital.

On Monday evening the honored wife of our Secretary of State gave her first card reception. If Mrs. Fish, according to rules and regulations, is not the "first lady" in the land, she ought to be, for she is universally acknowledged to possess intact every essential requisite for a true woman and perfect lady. In *personnel* she is rather above the medium height, with classical features, which would be severe, but for the glorious eyes that look so kindly out from their long lashes. She has white hair, worn in soft, fluffy curls at the side of her face, and in a French twist at the back of her head. Her manners are very stately, full of the perfection of dignity and gentleness, which displays itself in the reception of her guests—Sir Edward Thornton being accorded only the same cordiality that is extended to Brown, Jones or Robinson. Secretary and Mrs. Fish have contributed more largely to the pleasures of the social world during the past eight years than the entire Administration together. Their dinners are celebrated, particularly those given to the House of Congress, of which one takes place every week, eight members and four Senators being the guests invited, in alphabetical order; and, curious as it may seem, Mrs. Fish never forgets a face, this winter greeting by name members whom she had only met once, and that last year.

Her toilet, last night, *cendres de rose* brocade, *entrain*, high corsage, covered with draperies of the rarest Brussels lace, and looped with autumn roses. Large pearls and diamonds were her only ornaments. Miss Fish, the youngest daughter, is very like her mother, and is distinguished more for her grace and charm of manner than beauty. Her dress was of that rare shade called moonlight blue, which shimmered and glistened through *gaze de Chambery* in the same beautiful color. It was *en train*, square corsage, with sleeves reaching to the elbow, in them a frilling of illusion. She wore no jewels, and, like all beauty, when unadorned she was adorned the most.

Their house, built by Governor Morgan, while Senator here, is among the best adapted to large assemblies in this city. Nevertheless it is not quite sufficient in expanse to give moving room to fifteen hundred persons. It was the usual "crush"—too crowded to afford space to exquisite costumes, yet resplendent as ever in names and individuals. It makes no difference who may succeed them, no two persons can come hereafter into this high official place who will find it possible to win more good will and universal respect than Secretary and Mrs. Fish. In coming administrations the name of Mrs. Fish will be recalled amid the bright particular stars who, like Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Livingstone, made their social reigns memorable. For the last eight years no one lady in official life has met so many onerous social claims with such a gentle benignity and grace. The demands upon her time and strength have been incessant, yet she has never failed to fulfill them to the utmost. Where other ladies have felt it sufficient acknowledgment of calls to have their cards, Mrs. Fish has always returned visits in persons, going often into many by and forbidden places to extend kind politeness to persons who by no possibility could personally be aught to her. In her manner blends the dignity of the old *regime*, with the spontaneous kindling of a younger day, while her elegance, exquisite refinements and those high qualities of character born of that Christian charity which is kind, have marked her from the beginning the lady *par excellence* of the Grant Administration.—*Mary Clemmer.*

STATE NEWS.

FOUR persons in the family of William Richey, at Altoona, were painfully burned last Friday evening by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

MRS. JULIAN ROTT, of Columbia, Lancaster county, died last Thursday from the effects of the ignorance of a midwife who had attended her in parturition.

AMANDA SNYDER, who was subject to attacks of epilepsy, fell into the fire the other day during one of them, and was burned to death. Her parents live near Canton, Ohio.

A MAN and his wife and six children, residing near Honesdale, were recently poisoned by eating a pie that had been cooked in an imperfectly glazed plate. A father or mother who will cut a pie in eight pieces deserves punishment of some kind.

IT seems that the severity of the winter has caused the feathers on the owls to turn snow white. One of these birds was wounded and captured recently, and after being confined in a warm room for a few weeks its feathers returned to their natural color.

WM. E. LATHY, late Solicitor of the city of Erie, was arrested at Tionesta, Forest county, last week, upon an information charging him with the embezzlement of city funds to the amount of $1,791.53, while acting in the position of City Solicitor. He gave bail for his appearance for trial next month.

MRS. ABIGAIL GAGE, wife of Rev. J. W. Gage, pastor of the U. B. Church, of Union City, Erie county, died a few days ago from the effect of a dose of corrosive sublimate purposely swallowed. She left a note stating that she had been struggling all her life against a desire to take her own life, and that since the death of her child she could no longer resist it.

HERMAN STRECKER, a Reading naturalist, has made an owl out of butterflies sent to him from Brazil. The face is one butterfly, the outstretched wings bearing the circular rings forming the eyes. The body of another butterfly supplies the nose and innumerable others the feathers and legs. The background is a landscape, the sky, earth, greensward and water being fashioned with butterflies.

CHARLES SNYDER was tried in Meadville last week, and convicted of murder in the second degree. The crimes charged against him were almost beyond belief, being, among other things, the murder of his illegitimate child, of which his daughter was the mother. The evidence as adduced showed that Snyder had put the child in a box before it was dead, and carried it off and buried it no one knows where, as no trace of it has ever been found.

THE wife of George Mitchel, residing on Jack's mountain, near Lewisburg, Pa., whilst returning home from a visit to her daughter, recently, took a mountain path, and missed her way home. Her absence being discovered, search was made, and she was found frozen to death a short distance from the house. The snow was beaten down around where she lay, and scratches were found on her hand and arms which are supposed to have been made whilst fighting her way through the crust of the snow.

AT Keeneyville, in Tioga county, the other day, Edwin Mosier, a lad of twelve years, adopted a singular method to relieve a gun of a charge it had contained for a couple of years. Taking the barrel out of the stock he put the butt of it in the kitchen fire, with the muzzle pointing into the room. The little daughter of the family, Hattie, aged about three years, sat on the floor deeply interested in the operation and looking directly toward the fire. Very soon there was an explosion, and the little girl fell unconscious, the ball having struck her near the right temple and passed through the brain to the back of the skull, where it was afterwards found flattened against the bone. She died in two hours. The careless mother sat by and watched the whole performance.

He Left Something.

A farmer's sleigh, in which were seated a man and a woman, tipped over in the snow on Cass avenue yesterday, as the horses turned out to pass a load of wood. Three or four pedestrians righted the sleigh, and the farmer wasn't a moment climbing back into the seat and starting off. When he was a block away the wife was discovered in the snow and pulled out. About that time the team turned around and came back, and as the farmer drove up the puzzled looked on his face changed to a smile and he called out:

"I swan to gracious! but I'm glad I happened to look around and find I had left something! Climb up here, Mary, and I'll maul the harness right off that nigh critter!"

The Shower of Snakes.

MEMPHIS, January 20.—The shower of snakes which fell here on the 16th instant was not a matter of fiction on the part of the Associated Press agent. It came to him as well attested as any fact not personally known to any agent. Some of the best citizens exhibited the reptiles to the editor of the *Ledger*, and that journal gave the phenomenon publicity. Specimens of these snakes which fell in south Memphis during the recent storm have been forwarded to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at his request, for examination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insisteon using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

UNCLE NED'S DEFENSE.

My bredren an' sistahs, I rises foh to 'splain
Dis mattah dat you's talkin' 'bout—I hopes to make it plain.
I's berry sorry dat de t'ing hab come befo' de chuch,
Foh when I 'splains it you will see dat it am nuffin much.

My frien's, your humble speakah, while trablin' here below,
Hab nebber cared to hoard up gold an' silver foh to show;
We's only stoppin' here for a spell; we all hab got to die,
An' so I always tries to lay *my* treasahs up on high.

Dar's jest one t'ing dat pesters me, an' dat am dis, you see,
De ravens fed ole 'Lijah, but de critters won't feed me,
Dey's got above dar business, an' jest goes swoopin' roun',
An' nebber turns to look at me a-waitin' on de groun'.

I waited mighty sartain like; my faith was pow'ful strong;
I reckoned dat dem pesky birds would shuahly be' along.
But oh, my frien'y hearahs, my faith it cotched a fall;
De aggravatin' fowls went by, an' nebber stopped at all.

De meal an' flou' was almos' gone, de pork bar'l gittin' low,
An' so one day I 'cluded dat I had bettah go
To Brudder Johnson's 'tater patch an' borry jest a few.
'Twas evenin' 'fore I got to start, I had so much to do.

It happened dat de night was dark, but dat I didn't min',
I knowed de way to dat ar patch, 'twas easy nuff to fin',
An' den I didn't car' to meet dat Johnson, foh I knowed
Dat he would sass me 'bout de mess ob 'taters dat I owed.

I got de baskit full at las', an' tuk 'em on my back,
An' den was gwine to tote 'em home, when somethin' went ker-whack.
I t'ought it was a cannon, but it just turned out to be
Dat Johnson's ole hoss-pistol a-pointin' straight at me.

I tried to argufy wid him; I apologized a heap,
But he said dat stealin' taters was mean as stealin' sheep.
Ob course I couldn't take dat ar'; it had an ugly soun'.
The only thing foh me to do was jist to knock him down.

My bredren an' sistahs, de story all am told
(Ob course I pounded Johnson till he yelled foh me to hold).
An' now I hopes you 'grees wid me dat dis yere case, an' such,
Am berry triflin' mattahs to fotch befo' de chuch

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
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FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
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EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT SRTEET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

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AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

Bayard Taylor

SAYS:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."

This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring a and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and charter which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa.
m57

LIFE INSURANCE.
Globe Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - -	$5,000,000
Income, - - - -	1,000,000
Surplus to Policy Holders, over -	800,000

The Reserve Dividend Plan of this Company is acknowledged the best method of insurance for Policy Holders.
Live Agents wanted.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
J. C. ORR,
General Agt. for Western Pa. and W. Va.
OFFICE:
84 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20. 1877.

Opening New Goods Daily at the Very Lowest Prices.
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to our
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
As we are now opening further novelties, making it exceedingly attractive, while very best value is offered.
Knickerbocker Suttings, all shades, at 10 and 12½c.
Fine line New Dress Goods at 12½c.
New choice Shades in Plain Goods at 18¾c.
New Matalasse Brocades at 25c, worth 31c.
New Cashmere, Sateen and Fine Brocades at 25c.
Beautiful assortment
NEW DRESS GOODS
In all the most desirable dress materials, all qualities of textures and all the newest and latest shades at our usual lowest prices.

With pleasure we respectfully announce the offering of another line of
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques,
At still lower prices than those lately offered, and which have given so general and universal satisfaction, and of which we have sold so many.
At $1.50, Ladies' Good Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.00 and $2.50, Extra Heavy Wool Beaver Sacques, worth $4.00 and $4.50.
At $3.00 and $3.50, Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques, worth $4.50 and $5.00.
At $4.00, Ladies' Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
At $5.00, Ladies' Fur Trimmed Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
Extra good bargains in
FINE SACQUES!

We still continue to offer the
SPECIAL BARGAINS
So popular and appreciated during the past two weeks, and can now offer still further inducements in
Domestic and Woolen Goods.
At 6¼c, Extra Bargain in Barred Flannels.
At 8⅓ and 10c, Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 12½c, Best Styles in Barred Flannels.
AT 15 CENTS,
All-Wool Striped Shirting Flannels.
At $1.00, Full Size Heavy Calico Comforts.
At $3.00, Full Size Husk Mattresses.
At $2.25, 11-4 White 5 lb. Wool Blankets.

We have just opened a new and beautiful line of
New Novelties in Ruchings,
All entirely new styles, and a very select assortment of
Ladies' Linen Setts, Collars and Cuffs,
At much lower prices than formerly.
Entirely New Designs and Patterns in
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
FROM 4 CENTS UPWARDS:
One case Cut Edge Embroideries, at a Special Bargain.
Latest Novelties in
Ladies' Neckwear of all Kinds.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

As per announcement in our last card and having obtained a large line of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, and owing to the dull trade in New York in Silks during November and December, we have purchased these goods at exceedingly low prices, and now take pleasure in announcing their receipt and invite an examination of them, ranging in prices from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard, and as being the best value and lowest prices offered for years.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.
To this department we invite particular attention as we are now receiving a new and complete line of Goods, which we cheerfully offer as being unexceptional good value.
Extra good value in Black Cashmeres at 22 and 25c.
Very superior Black Alpacas, from 30 to 75c, of fine lustre, shades and quality.
Also a new and choice line of
Silk Warp Black Cashmeres,
At extremely low prices.
At $1.00, $1.12½, $1.15, $1.20 and $1.25, Black Dress Silks, which one week ago were $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.60 and $1.75.
Personal purchases each week in the Eastern markets keep our stock constantly changing, and offers superior attractions in new novelties as rapidly as they appear there.

We also offer our large and varied assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
FURS at Bargain Prices.
Ladies' Black and Colored
Suits, Costumes & Overdresses
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Mourning Costumes and Suits handsomely made, and delivered a few hours after leaving order, at low prices.
Full stock of Gents' and Boys'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
And Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Overshoes, for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys Misses and Children, at much less than usual prices.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Cotton Goods, ample preparations having been made we will still offer these goods at our
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.
At 9c, Fine and Heavy Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9½c, a very superior Soft-finish Shirting.
At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin.
At 5 and 7½c, Fast Colored Calicos, best makes.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5c up, Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12½c, 47 inch Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, Heavy 11-4 Sheeting.
At 25c, Loom Table Linens.
Madder Tablings, Damask Napkins, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

In our Gents' Furnishing Goods Department will be found unusual good bargains in
Dress and Unlaundried Shirts,
At considerable less than former prices.
Complete new styles in Domestic and Imported
HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
And on every counter in each department have been placed some special and
POPULAR BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

☞We have advices of a second shipment of LINEN AND DOMESTIC GOODS now on their way from Belfast and Dundee, which will arrive and be opened on Monday, 22d, offering other and many additional inducements to purchasers in variety, price and superior value in these goods.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436 501 62
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1 418,060 86
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1 330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579 686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792 649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
L. Walter,	Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick,	Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Boyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe,	J. C. Fleiner,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	

C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL, $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John B. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Beymer,	John R. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee,	

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President,
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President,
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary,
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
B. L. Fahnestock,	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000.
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 86
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
RRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

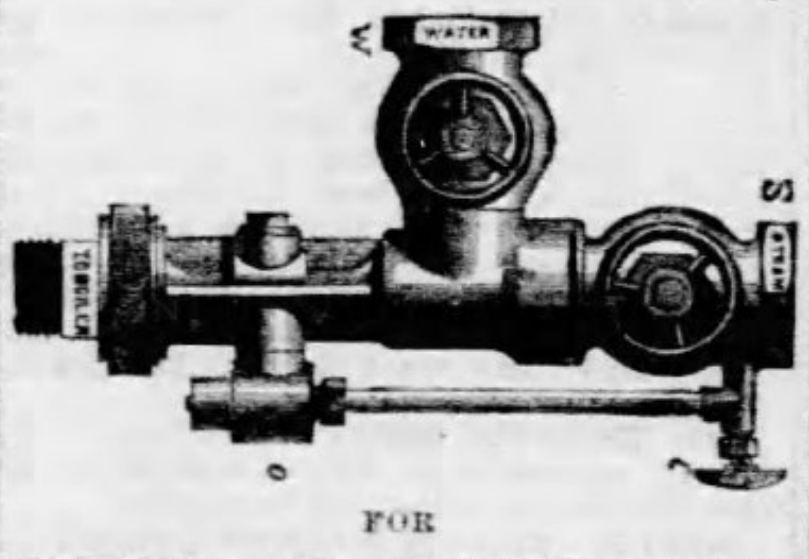
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe,
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS,



FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH PA.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list.
m43

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.

WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
n74

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Geo. C. Davis, Alex. Chambers, B. Preston and John S. Davis is dissolved, so far as relates to the said Alexander Chambers, deceased. All debts due said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by Geo. C. Davis, B. Preston and John S. Davis who will continue the business under the firm name of DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

GEO. C. DAVIS,
B. PRESTON,
JOHN S. DAVIS,
JAS. A. CHAMBERS, Ex'r.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1877. n98

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Wm. Pickersgill, Jr., Henry W. Sackett and Oliver McGrail, in the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under style of PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., was dissolved January 1, 1877, by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at 141 Wood street, until April 1st, 1877, after that date at 151 Wood street.

WM. PICKERSGILL, JR.,
HENRY W. SACKETT,
OLIVER McGRAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned having purchased the stock and good will of the late firm of Pickersgill, Lyons & Co. have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Looking Glass, Picture and Picture Frame business under the firm name of SACKETT & JENNINGS, at 141 Wood street.

T. DALE JENNINGS,
HENRY W. SACKETT.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1877. o9

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS,
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877. n14

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.
January 1, 1877.

The Printers' Supply business heretofore conducted by the firm of A. C. Bakewell & Co., will be continued from this date by the undersigned as partners under the firm name of Allan C. Bakewell & Co., at their stand, 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
ALLAN C. KERR.
January 1, 1877. n16

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. P. Wallace and J. C. Kirkpatrick, under the firm name of R. P. Wallace & Co., was dissolved December 31, 1876, by mutual consent, J. C. Kirkpatrick retiring.

R. P. WALLACE,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP—I have this day, January 2, 1877, associated with me in the wholesale Glass, Lamp and Oil trade, H. McAfee, Jr., formerly connected with this house, the style of the firm remaining the same, R. P. Wallace & Co. We shall be pleased to see our friends at the old place, 39 Wood street.

n12 R. P. WALLACE.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of A. and C. DEGELMAN was dissolved January 10th, 1877, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by ANDREW DEGELMAN, who will pay demands against and collect all bills owing said firm.

C. F. DEGELMAN,
n81 ANDREW DEGELMAN.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. F. BRETTHOLLE retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. F. Kuhlman.

C. F. KUKLMAN,
n68 C. F. BRETTHOLLE.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. J. LACOCK, retiring. The business of the late firm will be conducted by T. W. IRWIN.

A. J. LACOCK,
T. W. IRWIN.
Allegheny City, Jan. 15, 1877. n86

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DR. WHITTIER
Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.
Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

ROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE
Public Printing and Binding.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for sealed proposals for executing all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, before twelve o'clock M.; and the bidder or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President and additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof; and said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they, with his or their sureties, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly.

All proposals will be opened by me, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock M., of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly; but no allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied with a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, nor to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and all other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing aforesaid in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch.

Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of petition of Peter Mittel et al., for adjudication in Bankruptcy of S. W. MANHEIMER. No. 2918. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said S. W. MANHEIMER, Debtor, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said S. W. Manheimer, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.
o4

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. TOM. T. EWENS, of Allegheny county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 5th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
n87-T

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of JOHN PORTER, late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to

WM. PORTER, Administrator.
k5-T

NOTICE—THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL parties against trusting my wife, ROSEY JOSEPHS on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting from this day.

JACOB JOSEPHS.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1867. n109

NOTICE — I HAVE SOLD AND transferred all my stock in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to the Bank.

n81 DOUGALD MUNN.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 23, 1877.

Monday is not usually a strong day with the banks, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Aside from the finishing up of Saturday's business, there was nothing of special interest, the current business of the day not being remarkable. The banks move easily, with an abundant supply of means, but with a light discount demand. There is, besides this, little of moment. Business continues dull, and the general market is without special features. The mercantile reports for the past year show a larger number of failures than for 1875, but this is interpreted *pro* and *con*, as circumstances direct. Real estate and rents continue dull.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1876.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. have published their circular of the business failures of 1876 in the United States and Canada. This careful record of bankruptcies is not pleasant reading, since in numbers they exceed all previous years since (and including) the panic of 1873. But this fact is at least partially relieved by the decreased average indebtedness, as compared with all these years. The number in all the States and Territories is 9,092, with an average liability of $21,000, as against 7,740 in 1875, averaging $26,000 each. The bankruptcies of 1876 involved no less a sum than $191,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than 1875 and $37,000,000 less than in 1873, showing that the promises of better times at the close of the previous year were but very partially realized. The last two months of the year were especially disappointing, but partly from political causes, since the crops of the year and the markets abroad, at good prices for their export, were everything that could be hoped for. Their total value is estimated by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. as *one thousand millions*, which figure we think under the mark. More than half this amount has been exported to foreign markets. The extreme prudence of domestic consumers of foreign as well as home made goods is pointed out as reducing importations, and limiting, by this studied economy, the demand for American manufactures. The facts tell upon the future ability of our people to restore a larger and healthier condition of trade, and the circular is hopeful that such a change is not far off.

A RESURRECTED BANK.

A statement full of interest and instruction has been furnished by the Bank of California. When disaster overtook that bank, less than two years ago, the general opinion was that the bank was a complete wreck, that it would not pay its debts, and that it could never again become a strong and useful institution. Notwithstanding this opinion, the work of reorganization was begun, and on the 2d of October, 1875, the bank was reopened for business. The capital stock of $5,000,000 gold is now fully paid up, liabilities to the amount of about $14,000,000 have, since reorganization, been liquidated, the money advanced by the syndicate has been paid with interest and the syndicate has been dissolved, all the depositors who had money in the bank at the time of suspension have been paid in full with interest, and the bank has earned in gross over $1,250,000. With such a record, and with a continuance of the good management of the past year, there is no reason why the Bank of California should not stand even higher in public estimation than it ever has.

HOW MUCH $3,000,000 IN GOLD WEIGHS.

Six tons of gold, in $20 gold pieces, the whole being worth $3,000,000, arrived in this city on Monday from San Francisco, and was deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The gold was contained in fourteen iron safes, and was guarded by Captain George F. Price, of the Fifth Cavalry, and eight selected men, besides eight clerks of the Treasury Department.—*New York World.*

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106⅝	5-20's 1868-coupons	117
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	114⅜	10-40's	113⅛
" 1865	109⅜	Currency 6's	123⅛
" 1865 new	110⅞	New 5 per cents	112⅛
5-20's 1867	113⅜	10-40's coupons	113⅞

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	104⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	7
Erie	10⅜	Union Pacific	64
I., C.	57⅞	Toledo & Wabash	6⅛
C. C. & I. C	3⅛	Harlem	140
St. Paul	18⅝	Adams Express	102½
Do. Pref	49	American Express	57
Lake Shore	57⅜	U. S. Express	55⅛
Do. Central	49⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86
Northwestern com.	36⅞	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref.	57	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	102	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅞
Cleve. & Pitts	92	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	24⅝	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	77⅛	N. J. Central	34
Delaware, L & W.	74⅜	Del. & Hudson	70⅛

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	48⅜	Cen. Trans (A)	28⅜
Reading (S)	17	Empire do. (B	49
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	141	A. V. R R. 7.30 (A)	105
Oil Creek (A)	8⅜	P. C. & St. L7's (A	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	40⅛	N. Pacific bonds(B	—

NEW YORK, January 22, 1877.

Money was easy 4@6; most loans were at 5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $410,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000. The clearings were $14,000,000. Sterling was steady at 482½@485½. Gold opened at 106½ and closed at 106⅝. The carrying rates were 4@5. Silver at London is 58 3-16 pence per ounce. Here silver bars are $1.33¾ greenbacks and $1.25¾@1.26 gold; silver coin $1.26½. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were quiet.

This has been one of the most exciting days in the Stock Exchange for many weeks, although the fever was confined principally to one sheet, to-wit, Western Union. The price opened at 76 1-4, reached 77, receded ½ per cent., and then suddenly jumped in less than an hour to 78 1-8, with large transactions on the part of one broker having a large order to buy. The amount of this order is variously reported at 25,000 to 40,000 shares. Following the lead of Western Union, Michigan Central moved from 49⅞ to 50 1-4, St. Paul preferred from 48⅞ to 49⅛, Lake Shore from 56½ to 57½, and Union Pacific from 63 to 64. New York Central and Rock Island were firm, while coal road shares were weak and lower. In the last hour prices were irregular, but in the main declined until near the close, when the market became strong. The transactions were 215,000 shares, of which 89,000 were Western Union Telegraph, 2,000 Northwests, 5,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 New York Central, 2,000 Ohios, 30,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 Lackawanna, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114⅜; 5-20s of 1865, 109⅜; do. of 1865, new, 110⅞; do. of 1867, 113⅜; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 112⅛; new 4½s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 113⅛; do. coupons, 113⅞; currency sixes, 123⅛.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do. new, 42; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 77½; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 24⅞; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 102½; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 57; United States Express, 54½; New York Central, 104⅛; Erie, 10⅞; do. preferred, 17⅞; Harlem, 140; do. pref'd, 136; Michigan Central, 49⅞; Panama, 22; Union Pacific, 54; Lake Shore, 57; Illinois Central, 58; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern common, 36⅛; do. preferred, 57; C., C., C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 102⅛; St. Paul, 18⅞; do. preferred, 48⅞; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; Fort Wayne, 100⅞; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 14½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 7; Delaware & Lackawanna, 74⅞; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 101⅞; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 18½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12⅞; Central Pacific, 6⅞; Union, 103½; Land Grants, 101⅜; Sinking Fund, 96.

LONDON, January 22.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000. Consols: 95 13-16; 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do. of 1867, 109⅞; 10-40s, 109⅞; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 22.

PARIS, January 22.—Rentes, 107f 10c.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—U. S. new 5s, 102⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1877.

Business generally is improving slowly, and our merchants and manufacturers entertain hopes of a fair trade from this time forward, although it is not likely that business in all its varied branches will come up to what it usually is during the time in question. The resumption of navigation will have a favorable influence as it always increases our imports and exports, and we are in hopes that goods of all kinds will soon commence to move more freely. Flour continues firm and prices have been further advanced, although it begins to look as if the highest notch had been reached, and the same is true of Wheat. Provisions easy, but without quotable change. Refined Sugars are weak and lower, and Rio Coffee has declined 1c ℔ lb. Butter continues dull—market overstocked. Eggs higher. Cheese firm but unchanged.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, but the supply is ample, hence no improvement in prices; $1a1.50 per bbl, in a jobbing way, for fair to prime and $1.75 for choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ℔ gallon in kegs, and 43a45c in small packages.

ALES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ℔ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¾a3; refined do, 3a3¼. Nitrate Soda, 3¾a4. Pearls, 6½a7. Potash, 5½a6. Arsenic, 5a5½c. Manganese, 6a6½. Fluor Spar, 2a2½. Black Lead, 4a5.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—For the past month or two has ruled quiet and dull, as is usually the case at this season of the year. This inactivity has recently given way to an active inquiry, as trade begins to improve. At the source of supply prices are steadily advancing, and many who bought during the dull spell, are now holding their stocks out of the market. Prices have been below the actual cost of raising brush, and this year the farmers will undoubtedly turn their attention to other articles that will pay a profit on their labor. In Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, the crop of last year has all been bought up, and manufacturers in these states are now buying in Illinois to supply their wants. With every prospect of a large spring trade, light stocks, and prices below cost of production, there can only be a regular advance from this time forward.

BUTTER—Contrary to general expectation, continues to come forward freely, and with the market overstocked, a light demand and holders all anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping. Peddlers, to a large extent, are supplying the storekeepers as well as the hucksters, hence commission merchants have a light trade and their stocks are much larger than usual at this season of the year; there is no export demand as the eastern markets, like our own, are overstocked. However, the feeling prevails that the market will improve within the next few weeks, when the roads break up, and it is not likely, therefore, that prices will go any lower than they are at present. Prime to choice rolls, 23a25c; medium to good, 18a20; do. solid packed, 12a15; common, 8a10c.

BEANS—Are very scarce and in good demand at $1.75a1.85 for fair to good and $2a2.25 ℔ bushel for prime to choice navy. The larger part of the receipts are of poor quality. Very few choice are coming in.

BROOMS—Like everything else, have been moving slowly during December and early part of this month, but we notice a decided change within the past week. Orders are coming in to the manufacturers freely. Broom Corn advancing, and the indications are very good for a brisk demand from this time forward. We quote 'Union' factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish	4 strings,	weigh	28	$4 75
No 5 extra Parlor do. do.	4	do	28	4 50
No 4 do. do.	3	do	26	4 25
No 3 do. do.	2	do	24	4 00
No 5 carpet do.	4	do	28	3 50
No 4 carpet do.	3	do	26	3 25
No 3 carpet do.	3	do	24	3 25
No 6 Hurl Palated Brace	4	do	28	2 75
No 5 Hurl Velvet	3	do	24	2 75
No 4 Hurl do.	3	do	22	2 50
No 3 Hurl Brace	2	do	20	2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle	2	do	18	1 75
No 1 Hurl do	2	do	16	1 50
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain 3 & 4 do.			24 to 26	$2 75a3 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet				1 50a1 75
Do. do. do. Plain				1 25a1 50
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain				1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel.				1 50a1 75
Do do. do. plain.				2 25a1 50
Misses (Velvet				2 25

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ℔ gross. Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $13a40; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) 45a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a60.

BELTING—The discount on the article has been so large for some time past that manufacturers complain they could not get cost, and now prices are about advancing all round. Already we have seen a new list, issued by one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, increasing the list price in all sizes up to 16 inch wide, and also a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. less discount than has been allowed heretofore in old list. For the present we insert prices at old list, but it is possible the new list may be in operation ere this. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	$ 06	5	54
1½	12	5½	60
2	18	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30a32c on arrival, and 35a37c for selected yellow.

CEMENT, &C., &C.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, $6¼ ℔ bbl; Rosendale, $2,75; Youghiogheny, $1,75; Mills & Co.'s, $2; Louisville, $2. Calcined Plaster—French's, $4; New York, $3.50. Land Plaster, $3. White Lime, $1,35a1.50.

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage is weaker in sympathy with barrels, which are lower. Circled Heading, 22c per sett; sawed Heading, $40a42 per m for dry and $38a40 for green. Jointed staves, $32 a33; best Indiana bucked staves, $30a32; no West Virginia staves here. Oil Barrels quoted $1,30a1.35 for city make.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There was an active demand for heavy Rope during the past week, caused by the moving of so much coal, and the stock in hands of dealer is reported very much reduced. However, with the exception of the half cent reduction on Sisal Rope, as noted in our last, there has been no further change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts.	per lb
⅜ " "	15¼	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾	"
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼	"
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES

Hawser laid	15¼ cts.	per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	18¾	"
Sand Pump Rope	15¼	"

SISAL ROPE

¾ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts.	per lb
⅜ " "	12¼	"
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾	"
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾	"
Lath Yarn	11¼	"

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

3 lb Peaches	$2 25	2 lb Pears	$2 00
3 lb Pie Peaches	1 50	2 lb Winslow Corn	2 00
2 lb Blackberries	1 50	3 lb Tomatoes	1 90
2 lb Strawberries	1 75	2 lb Lima Beans	1 90
2 lb Pine Apple	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 25
2 lb Whortleberries	2 60	2 lb Cherries	2 60
2 lb Raspberries	2 25		

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices advanced.

Water Crackers	6½
Soda "	6½
Butter "	6½
Oyster "	6½
Lemon Biscuit	11
Sugar Crackers	9½
Pan Cake Flour	$9.25 per bbl

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9a11 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $3a4 per bbl—barrels included.

COAL & COKE—The market for both of these articles is very firm in consequence of the heavy loss by the ice last week, and prices are firm in consequence. Coal is quoted at 9a10c per bu, delivered, and Coke at $2,25a2,50 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand, and prices are firm but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14a14½c to wholesale buyeres and 15a15½ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4a5c ℔ lb for prime to choice. Halve Peaches are moving slowly at 12a13c ℔ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ℔ lb.

DRIED PEAS—In good demand at $1.50 ℔ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very light and prices are firm and higher, 35a37c; although, as might be expected, there are but few wanted at present rates. Pickeled are also higher, and we now quote at 25a27c, as to brand.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 54a55c.

FISH—White Fish and Lake Herring are higher with an increasing demand; other kinds unchanged as follows:

	℔ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	
Round Herring	6 00	[per bbl.
White Fish		5 75
Lake Trout		4 50
Lake Pickerel		3 50
Lake Herring		2 75
Large Georges Codfish	6½c ℔ lb	
Boneless Codfish	7 "	
Medium do	5½ ℔ lb	
No 1 Herring	35c ℔ box	
Scaled do.	50c "	
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00	
Ex No 1 Shore	20 00	
No 1 Shore	18 00	
Ex 1 Bay	18 00	
No 1 Bay	15 00	
Ex No 2 Large	12 50	
No 2 Medium	11 00	
No 3 Large	11 00	
No 3 Medium	8 50	

FLOUR—While the general tone of the market is scarcely as strong, possibly as it was a week ago, the recent sharp advance is fully maintained, and dealers continue to claim that values are lower here relatively than at the source of supply. There is no question but prices have been too low here, taking the cost at the source of supply into consideration, which is owing to the fact that there is an active competition among dealers, and they have not closely followed the advance in first hands in consequence. Owing to the competition, to which reference has been made, dealers have not advanced prices until they had to replace at an increased cost, and even now good brands are being sold for less than they can put down here for. It is a characteristic of our own market that it is always slow to follow an advance, and equally as slow to sympathize with a movement in the opposite direction. We may be mistaken, but we incline to the belief that prices are about as high as they are likely to go; for some days past Wheat has been weaker at the leading trade centres, and we understand that quite a number of millers have shut down in the west recently. Wheat being higher relatively than Flour, the deceased consumption is destined sooner or latter, have its effect in depreciating the value of the latter, unless something unlooked for just now should turn up. We continue to quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7,50a7,75; ambers, $8a8,25; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50a9.50, Rye flour, $4.50a5

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat coming forward, and nearly all is consigned to millers; dealers say that there is no point they can bring it from to sell here at current rates—that it is bringing almost, if not altogether as much at the source of supply as can be obtained here, but millers claim, and with good reason, too, that they cannot afford to pay any more, that Wheat is higher relatively than Flour, and, as already intimated, some of them in the west have stopped their mills in consequence. There is no doubt but the visible supply is comparatively light, but some well-informed operators are impressed with the belief that prices are higher than the real bottom facts in the case warrant. We continue to quote at $1,47a1,50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.53a1.55. The Oat market continues dull, and while the arrivals recently have been light the supply is ample for present wants; dealers claim that prices are lower here than elsewhere, especially at points of supply, and this being the case, it is not likely that they will go any lower; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40 cents. Ear Corn is in rather better supply, and the market is easier but unchanged; 54a56c on track, as to quality. The opening of navigation, it is probable, will cause increased receipts, and, if so, lower prices are not improbable. Shelled Corn is in light supply, quiet and unchanged; 52a54c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow. There is a moderate demand for Rye, and with light receipts and offerings, prices are steady but unchanged at 75a77. Little or nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The New York *Price Current* (20th inst.) says: Brazil Coffee—This market continues depressed and unsettled, and in the absence of other than a very moderate demand from the Trade, who already hold fair stocks, which at the moment are unsaleable, prices tend downward, and are again one-half of a cent ℔ lb. (gold) lower than at our last issue, making a decline of 1c from the highest point. But such is the trammelled condition of trade, by reason of the snow and ice blockade, both here and throughout the West and Northwest, that we have even now but a nominal market, and quotations are a little irregular and uncertain. The cables to hand from Rio Janeiro are not particularly unfavorable, but being less stimulating than was expected, have helped to the depression of the market, which was already dull and declining. Some further arrivals on the seaboard have added to the stocks in first hands, but they are not yet large—indeed, by comparison with last year are quite small. As to the jobbing demand we may say there is almost absolutely none, the condition of the country as to transportation, coupled with declining prices, keeping buyers out of the market. The stock of Rio in first hands is 63.290 bags; same time last year 298.268 bags. In second hands there was 111,041 bags, against 196.916 bags at same date in 1876. The total visible supply at this date is 354,515 bags—same time in 1876, 552.953 bags. Mild Coffees are quite reduced in stock and are held firmly. Sugar—the market for raws is dull on the seaboard, but with light stocks, holders are not making any concessions, and the refiners are only buying for immediate wants. The best authority says that the incoming Cuba crop will not be larger than last year and later than usual, the heavy rains retarding both grinding and shipments. No large supply is looked for until the 1st of March. Refined is slow of sale, and prices are off ⅛c per lb from the highest point. New Orleans has improved, and the market at that port has been quite active. N. O. Molasses firm for choice and fancy, but easier for the lower grades, which are in larger supply. Rice doing better at ⅛ to ¼ advance. Teas dull and nominal. Spices steady.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¾a11⅞
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11¼a11⅜
Granulated	12⅝a	Standard Ex C.	11 a11½
Powdered	12⅝a	N. O.	9½a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	28
Fair	24	Third Grade	26
Java	32	Java	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	50 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	60a62½
Prime new crop N. O	55a58c
Fair new crop N. O	53c

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Layer Raisins	2 40	Currants	7½
Valencia Raisins	10½	Prunes new	9
Loose Muscatels (℔ box)	2 60		

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	7
Sal Soda	3½
Silver gloss Starch	9½
Gilbert's Gloss Starch	8½
Corn Starch	10@10½
Shot—per sack	2 50
Mince meat	9@10
Concentrated Lye—case	5 50
Pearl Barley	5
Oat Meal	3½@5
Hominy, per bbls	4 00

HEMP—Wanted—none offering outside of manufacturers.

HIDES—There are more Hides coming in than heretofore, but as there is a brisk demand all lots find ready buyers. Prices have advanced, and we change our quotations accordingly. The belief seems general that Hides have reached their highest point, and may as suddenly decline as they advanced. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7 a 7½
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8½a 9½
Green Salted Calf	10 a12
Green Butcher Cows	5a 6
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

HAY—Loose selling from country wagons at $16 a19. Baled (on track) quoted at $12a15, as to quality.

HOMINY—The advance in rates of freight from the West has necessitated an advance in prices. We quote at $3.65a3.75 ℔ bbl for best kiln dried.

LEATHER—The market has improved since our last report, and at present we have to report a brisk demand for Oak Rough Leather and Hemlock Sole, both of which are in small supply. Calf and Kip are still dull sale, and prices unchanged. Upper Leather has improved in demand though prices remain as last quoted. Harness Leather—The market is well supplied, and sales are slow at old rates. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,30@ 0,34
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,39
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0,30@ 0,31
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	0,29@ 0,30
Red Sole, good dgd	0,27@ 0,28
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,33@ 0,35
Harness, country	0,29@ 0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,26@ 0,29
Fair Skirting	0,37@ 0,40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ℔ doz	48,00@62,00
Belt Leather	0,39@ 0,43
Finished Calf	0,85@ 1,20
Finished Upper, ℔ foot	0,16@ 0,21
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 50
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

MILL FEED—Is in light supply and prices are tending upward in consequence; we now quote Bran at 17a18 ℔ ton. Seconds and Shorts, $19a22; Middlings, $23a25—by the carload on track.

OILS—Lard's remain steady, with a good inquiry. We quote Procter & Gamble's double extra, 98a$1.03; W. Alexander & Co extra, 90a95; P. & G. No. 1, 78a83; No. 2, 65a68; Miners Oils in active request at the recent advance, with a prospect of still higher prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's White winter at 63; yellow do, 57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There has been an active demand within the past few days and prices are higher; we now quote at $2a3.00 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Has been dull during the past day or two in consequence of the soft weather. Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 10a12, per lb. Geese, 8a9c.

POTATOES—In light supply, but with a light demand, prices remain unchanged. Selling in a jobbing way at $1 20a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PAPER—Print, 9a9½c ℔ lb. Manillas are firmly held at the advance and quoted at 10a10½c ℔ lb for number 1; number 2 Manilla, 7a8c; Hardware, 3½a 4c; Tea, 9a9½c; Sugar, 3½a3¾c; Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 52c for medium, and 70c for double Crown, Straw Wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 22c; medium, 48c; Double Crown, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Every description of the hog product is weak at the Western packing places. Lard is ⅛c ℔ lb off. Sweet pickled hams ⅛ lower; and, in fact, all parts of the hog are, in the same proportion, lower and easily bought.

Hams—Ex S C ℔ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¼
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. Hf bbls	13¼
B'fast Bacon S. C.	13	Do. bkts	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies.	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz.	$6½	Do. 5 lb do.	14¼
		Do. 3 lb pails	14½
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 5 lb do.	14¼
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 6 lb do.	—
Clear Sides	10¼	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 30
Mess Pork ℔ bbl.	$18,50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
Short Cut do	18,50	Ham Sausage	9½

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Flax is wanted at $1.50 for choice clean seed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent, by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February; no change in prices. "Cerry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ℔ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ℔ doz.	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ℔ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—℔ box	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c ℔ lb for ton lots, and ⅛ to 1c additional for smaller lots.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1877.

CATTLE.

The supply to-day was small—226 less than last Monday; of the 459 on sale, 88 were from Ohio, 366 from Chicago and 5 driven in from the adjoining country. In view of the limited supply, together with the increased cost, the Chicago bought cattle having cost from 15 to 25c per cwt more than those of last Monday; drovers, as might be expected, tried to get an advance sufficient to cover the increased cost, and the most of them were successful, but the market was draggy in consequence. Butchers continue to complain of unsatisfactory meat markets, that in consequence of the hard times, and so many people out of employment, and funds as well, the consumption of beef has been very materially curtailed, hence they do not require so many cattle. Drovers, while admitting that they obtained a slight advance to-day, claimed that it was not commensurate with the increased cost, and that the market was in reality no better, so far as they were concerned, than that of last week.

Sales were reported at 6a6¼ for prime to extra butcher cattle, and 5a5¾ for fair to medium. Bulls and fat cows brought from 3½a5c, we are cognizant of 5c having been paid for an extra bull. Veal calves continue scarce, and they are selling readily at 5a6c, as to quality.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*Where from.*	*Number*
Arnold & A	Chicago	36
Marks & T	Chicago	67
J. Schamburg	Chicago	34
S. Gallinger	Chicago	17
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	17
I. Kahn	Chicago	35
N Hexter	Chicago	36
F. Rick	Chicago	17
Gerson & Z	Chicago	50
Marks & Bro	Chicago	40
E. Katz	Chicago	17
J. Rothchild	Bucyrus	17
V. Cockins	Bellaire	20
G. Taylor	Bellaire	18
Black & F	Bellaire	16
L. Holderman	Zanesville	17
P. Sheitemantle	Penna	5
Total		459
Total last Monday		685

CATTLE SALES.

Zeigler & Gerson reported 3 cars of butcher cattle (fair to prime) weighing 1,100a1,400, at 4¾a6⅛.

P. Sheitemantle sold 5 head of small 900 lb. Butler Co. steers at 4½.

F. Rick sold 1 car of fair to good butcher cattle—from Chicago—at 5a5¾c.

Arnold & A. reported 2 cars from Chicago at 4¾a5¾c.

Holmes, L. & Co. sold 1 car of Ohio cattle (for V. Cockins) at 4 40a6 12½.

S. Lowenstein reported 1 car of fair to good butcher cattle at 5.20a6.

Jacob Needy sold 3 cars of mixed Ohio cattle, on commission, at 4½a6.

S. Marks & Bro, reported 81 head of mixed western cattle at 4¾a6⅛.

I. Kahn sold 2 cars of fair to prime butcher cattle at 4a6c.

S. Traurman & Son reported 2 cars common to prime 1,100a1,450 lbs at 5a6¼.

A. Greenwald reported 2 cars at 4½a5½c, and 6 bulls at 4½a4¾c.

SHEEP.

The supply was small—only 111 against 264 last Monday; all the best were soon picked up, and that, too, at very full prices. G. Goehring sold 30 head averaging about 100 lbs, at 6¼; P. Sheitemantle, 53 at 4¾a5½; G. Hamerly, 17 at $4 ℔ head and $4 over; Yant Bro., 11 weighing about 100 lbs at 6c.

HOGS.

There was a fair supply, and prices in sympathy with East Liberty, the main source of supply, ruled a shade lower. Quotable a retail way at 6¾a7¼c gross. M. A. Reed wholesaled 22 head at 7c.

FRESH COWS.

The offerings were small and mostly common; No. 1 milkers continue scarce and command full prices, $60a65. John Beeler reported 4 at an average of 45 each; H. Nagle, 4 at $35a50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 22, 1877.

The market for Crude was firmer to-day, and prices, as compared with Saturday, were a shade higher. United certificates quoted at $3.62a3.63¾, and immediate shipment, $3,80. The offerings of shipment are not large, and there is a demand for all that is offering at current rates.

Refined continues very quiet and prices remain unchanged; the combination are still asking 26¾ for seaboard delivery, but exporters continue, for some reason or other, to hold off, probably with the expectation of lower prices. Price to home trade buyers, unchanged at 24½c by the carload, and 1a2c additional for smaller lots.

Oil Barrels quoted at $1,30a1.35 for city make, with some few small sales at $1.32½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Central o w	1,794
Robinson	Central o w	160
E. J. Waring	Star o w	281
S. Craig	Star o w	160
Sprole	H C Vantine	988
Duncan	Neahouse & Co	80
Owner	Empire o w	154
S. Craig	Levering & Co	153
Total		3,841

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.			Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal.	305
Citizens Oil Co	Do	do	304
Total			609

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota family extra $6a7,75; winter extra $6a8.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,30¾ cash; $1,31¼ February; $1,33⅝ March; No. 3 $1,16¾a1,17; rejected $1a1,01. Corn steady; 43¾c cash. Oats quiet and unchanged; 35¼ a35½c March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and lower at 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally higher; $16,70a16,75 cash; $16,85 February; $17,12½a17,15 March. Lard dull; $10,75 a10,80 cash; $10,85a10,87½ February; $11,05 March. Bulk meats quiet; 6a8¾a8⅞c. Dressed hogs quiet; heavy $7,30a7,40; light $7,10a7,20.

WHISKY—Dull, weak and lower; $1,06½.

On call board wheat was unchanged. Corn firmer; 44½c February. Oats higher; 36c February. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 9,500 barrels; super western and State $5,75a6; common to good $6,10a6,15; good to choice $6,20a6,30; white wheat extra $6,35a7,80; extra Ohio $6,25a8; St. Louis $6,15a9,25. Rye flour firm; $4,50a5,20. Corn meal: western $2,90a3,10. Wheat firmer; receipts 18,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,30a1,35; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,48; amber State $1,55; choice white Michigan $1,65. Rye firm; western 81a86c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn: light demand and unchanged; receipts 41,000 bushels. Oats dull; receipts 36,000 bushels; western mixed and State 42a54c. Hay quiet. Hops dull; yearlings 10a15c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17¾a22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and Rice steady. Rosin quiet; $2,40a2,50. Turpentine steady; 46a 47c. Eggs: steady; western 30a33c. Pork quiet but firm; new $17,50a17,75. Beef quiet; middles dull; long clear western 9½c; city 9⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,20a11,30. Butter dull; western 12a30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady; $1,11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Cotton in fair demand at 12½c. Flour quiet and steady; family $7a7,25. Wheat quiet but firm; red $1,45a1,50. Corn in fair demand at 44a45c. Oats firm at 33a38c. Rye firm at 82a83c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring Canada 95a98c. Pork quiet at $17 spot. Lard firm; steam held at $10,87½; kettle $11,50a12. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 6½c; short rib $8,55; short clear 8⅞c. Bacon dull and nominal at 7¼a9¾c. Whisky: demand light, but market firm at $1,05. Butter heavy; central Ohio 20a22c; western reserve 20a22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour quiet; superfine western $5a5,50; extra $6a6,50; family $7a7,75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,54a1,55. Corn active; western mixed new 59½c. Oats firm; 40a42c. Rye quiet; 70a75c. Provisions quiet. Pork $18,25a18,50. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; c. l. 10½c. Hams 14a15½c. Lard 12c. Butter quiet; western 22a28c. Coffee weak; Rio cargoes 18a21¼c; jobbing 18a22c. Whisky quiet and steady; $1,12.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 22.—Refined petroleum 52¼f.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton firm; 7a7 3-16d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 8,000. California white wheat average 10sa10s 11d; club 11s 1da11s 5d; red western spring 10sa10s 10d; winter 10s 8da10s 11d. Flour 24a26s. Corn 27¼s. Oats 3a3 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11½d. Turpentine 35d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22. — Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7a7,50. Wheat dull; red $1,50; amber $1,55, white $1,58a1,60. Rye 81a82c. Corn: yellow track 57a57½c. Oats firm; western mixed 41a43c. Whisky dull; western $1,13. Butter: choice in good demand; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; firsts 25a29c; western extra 26a27c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs scarce; western fresh 35a36c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22. — Flour firm; double $6,25a6,50; treble $7,75. Corn quiet; choice white 51c. Oats firm; St. Louis 48c. Pork quiet at $18,25. Lard dull; tierces 11 3-4a12c. Bulk meats dull; 6⅝a9 a9½c. Bacon firm; 7⅞a10¼a10½c. Whisky firm; rectified $1,08a1,09. Coffee: job lots ordinary to prime 19¼a20½c. Sugar quiet; centrifugal 9a9½c. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 35a37c; common 30a35c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO January 22.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,43½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,53 offered; amber spot held at $1,49; No. 3 red held at $1,34½. Corn steady; high mixed 45½c; No. 2 45¼c; damaged 43c. Oats firmer; No. 2 36 1-2c; rejected 31¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton quiet; 12⅝a12¾c; sales 1,800 bales; receipts 2,100; shipments 1,500. Flour firm; family $8,25a 8,50. Corn steady at 53a56c. Oats firm at 40a54c. Lard dull at 12a13c. Bulk meats quiet; 7¼a9¼a9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,40; No. 2 $1,33¼; No. 3 $1,22¼. Corn quiet; No. 2 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2 34½c. Rye firm; No. 1 74½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 81a82c; No. 3 38a39c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Cotton firm; 12½c. Flour firm; extra $5; family $5,75a 6,50. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; 44c. Rye steady; 80c. Oats firm; white 42c. Pork quiet; $17,50. Lard dull; tierce 11¾c; keg 12¾c. Whisky quiet; $1,05.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 22.—Flour in fair demand; St. Louis $7,50a9,50. Corn steady. Oats firm; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 58 a59c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 22.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,58; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,50; No. 1 white Michigan $1,68.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Beeves: receipts 4,800 head, making 9,760 for the week, against 7,600 last week, and 9,000 corresponding week last year; market fair for good and prime stock, but dull for common; prices nearly ¼c lower; choicest in the market 12a12 1-4c; ordinary to prime 9¾a11¾c; inferior and common, including about 20 car loads Texans, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; about 400 taken for the London market and 100 for shipment to the Bermudas. Sheep: receipts 4,230, making 16,590 for the week, against 16,640 last week; market about steady at 5¾a6 3-4c for ordinary to fair; 6¾a7½c for good to prime; a few extra sheep and lambs 7 3-4a8c. Swine: receipts 5,480, making 9,540 for the week, against 2,440 last week; market quiet for live; 6⅞ a7c, with a car load at 6⅞c.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts 350 head; shipments 2,400; market dull; buyers holding off; prices unchanged; good shipping sold at $4,55a4,75; city butchers $3,60. Hogs: receipts 7,800; shipments 2,300 head; market dull, but steady; packing $5,90a6,20; light bacon $5,90a6,10; shipping $6,25a6,65; closing quiet. Sheep: receipts 870 head; market dull and nominal; common to fair $3a4; good to choice $4,50a5,25; extra fat $5,50a6.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Cattle dull; sales 2,500 head; extra Pennsylvania and western steers 6¼a6½c; fair to good 5a6c; common 4a4¾c. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 7,000 head at 4½a6¾c. Hogs firmly held; sales of 3,760 head at 8a10½c.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Hogs quiet; common $5a5,50; fair to good light $5,60a 5,90; packing $6a6,40; heavy $6,50a6,70.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—Hogs: receipts 2,000 head; shipments 1,200; prices $5,75a6,25.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, January 22.—There is a wholly nominal market. There are small parcels offered from second hands as low as 25a26c. Refined held at the recent quoted figures. The following are the quotations: New York delivery crude at 14¾c in bulk and 17½c in barrels; city naphtha 14½c in shipping order; refined in barrels 26¾c for spot; cases at 30a33c; at Philadelphia refined 26⅝c, and at Baltimore 26¾c.

OIL CITY, January 22.—The *Derrick* says: Petroleum opened at $3,56¼ and continued at that price until 1 P. M. Dealings were very light, and during the afternoon advanced to $3,60. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the feeling was weaker, and closed at $3,58¾, weak and inactive. Shipment is inactive. River delivery is quoted at about $3,72½. Sales 33,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 22. — Petroleum firmer; $3,70 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, January 22.—Petroleum quiet; nothing doing; $3,65.

TIDIOUTE, January 22.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; held at about $3,70.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Petroleum quiet; crude 12½c; S. W. 26¾c; cases 30c.

PARKERS, January 22. — Petroleum firm and steady; United $3,61¼ bid, and $3,62½ asked; shipment quiet at $3,82½.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Petroleum: s. w. 110 test 27c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton steady; 13¼a13 7-16c; futures firm January 13 9-32a 13 5-16c; February 13 17-32c; March 13¾c; April 13 27-32.

MOBILE, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c; net receipts 2,086 bales; sales 1,000; exports coast 196.

GALVESTON, January 22.—Cotton firm; middling 12⅝c; net receipts 2,164 bales; gross 2,214; sales 2,761; exports continent 910; coast 5,449.

CHARLESTON, January 22. — Cotton quiet; middling 13c; net receipts 2,314 bales; sales 800; exports to France 3,510; continent 948; coast 2,259.

SAVANNAH, January 22.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; middling 13c; net receipts 1,893 bales; sales 1,300; exports coast 2,100.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, January 22.—Business was comparatively light with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was dull. Cotton goods continue firm. Cabot A bleached shirtings are up 1-2c. Prints are in fair request. Richmond pink prints are advanced to 8c. Men's wear woolens are less active. Foreign goods are quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—105 bbls oil, P Duff & Son; 8 bxs yeast, Kramer & S; 34 cats tobacco, Kramer & S; 10 bxs c do, Ommert & H; 20 bgs d peaches, Weisbrod & W; 10 do, C L Fiaccus; 20 do, Reymer Bro; 6 tcs hams, E H Myers; 5 bbls e oil, Mills, K & Co; 9 cads tobacco, F Poerstel; 4 cases do, M Heyl; 6 do, A Schaub; 15 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 25 kgs p feet 5 hf bbls do 1 horse 24 s c middles, W B Hays; 1 bale b robes, J & Grogey; 8 pails tob, H Dallmyer; 14 do, J M Sichel; 10 bbls whisky, J Seiferth; 5 bbls molasses, R Dickey; 30 bbls apples, O H Newell; 20 tubs butter, Head, C & Co; 6 d pigs, D McElroy; 690 plates spelter, Moorhead & Co; 1 car hay 1 do e corn, Elwood & McC; 1 car staves and heading, A Depp; 2 cars corn, D G Stewart; 1 do b sides, Dunlevy Bro; 21 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth; 15 sks oats 11 hhds sugar 25 pkgs tobacco 15 bbls molasses, T C Jenkins; 8 sks flour, Keystone Hotel; 4 bxs poultry, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars hay, H J McCracken; 200 sks flour, Jenkins Bro; 2 cans glycerine, J McCullough.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 1 car oats, H Schnelbach; lot butter and eggs Voigt, M & Co; do, 100 bbls floor, Caskey, B & Co; 100 do, H McDonald; 400 do, Houck, McC & Co; 35 bbls syrup, Haworth & D; lot produce, J H Lob; 1 car oats, S B Floyd; 1 do corn, D Wallace; 1 do flour, J C Brownell; 4 do, 25 pkgs tobacco, T C Jenkins 35 do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car hay, J G Miller; 21 bbls bungs, Armstrong Bros; 5 boxes fish, Thomas McCoy; 3 cars meat, E H Myers; 2 do flour, Jenkins Bro; 3 do, Roberts & S; 2 do, D Wallace; 2 do, Watt, L & Co; 1 do, B H Voskamp; 1 do, Langenheim & S; 150 tcs hams, Walker, D & Bro; 60 bxs soap, S Ewart; 45 do, T J Colvin, 20 do, W Cooper; 25 do, J S Dilworth; 30 do, Knox & O; 35 do, Curry & M; 1 car beer, J Bruening; 1 car flour, A Kirkpatrick; 20 bbls whisky, F Kiser; 50 bxs soap, J Wilson.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do, J H Lotz; 1 do, Pgh K & Bbl Co; 1 do, A Depp; 1 do barley, Lutz & W; 1 do, J N Straub; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 15 bgs c meal, P H Ittle; 4 pkgs fish, J L Wyland; 10 do mdse, J Lockhart; 7 co, C F Kuhlman; 11 do, H Gobber; 3900 ft lumber, W Peoples; 3 cks e ware, C Reizenstein; 13 sks flour, R H Gibson; 100 do, S P Armstrong; 1 car do, Adams & K; 1 do, Myler Bro; 1 do, feed, R Rae, 1 do f seed, Thompson & L; 293 sks do, M B Suydam; 32 bbls apples, J Herbert; 1 car coal, S C Grier; 1 do p lead, Beymer, B & Co; 1 do lumber, A Patterson; 1 do corn, G McFerron; 140 sks do, 31 do oats, J C Thompson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—50 trcs hams, W B Hays & Son; 12 bellows, Lindsay, S & Co; 25 doz w boards, W H Berger; 2 bxs w in shape, L B Pebert; 4 sks c tails, B Pfaum; 7 bxs soap, Reed & Co; 4 tubs butter, Head & McE; 1 car f clay, T Coffin; 7 bags beans, A Kirkpatrick; 45 bbls o meal, T C Jenkins; 30 do, Arbuckles & Co; 17 do, F W Jenkins; 30 bxs matches, Johnson, E & E; 25 bdls hides, W Flaccus & Son; 6 barrels sunds, J H Loh; 9 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 10 do, Aiken, W & P; 7 cks e ware, Knowler T & Co; 2 bxs cigars, Pretzfield Bros.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—77 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 29 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 19 do Sable Coal Co; 6 sks potatoes, M Gisal; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 3 rolls leather, David Chestnut; 15 bbls gasoline, Tate, M & Co; 2 bdls paper, Robinson & Co; 18 do chairs, Rothman & Co; 50 boxes soap, Dilworth Bros; 2 bxs med, G A Kelly; 50 bxs m locks, Metcalf, P & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 2 do; S W Oedfather, 1 do oats, D G Stewart; 2 do corn, M F Herron; 1 do, S B Floyd.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis O & P m	1	Caughey & H m	1
Total			2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Pgh F & I Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	2
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co m	1	Isabella Fur o	2
S. B. & Co. o	5	Zug & Co m	1
Laughlin & Co o	3	Moorhead & Co o	3
Lucy Fur o	1		
Total			16

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Isabella Fur o	9	Lewis O & P m	2
Nimick & Co m	9	Zug & Co m	1
Laughlin & C o	1	E T S Wks m	42
Byers McC & Co m	10	A Bradley m	2
Brown & Co m	1	W G Price m	1
J Painter & Sons m	8	Lindsay & McC m	3
Total			89

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

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OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

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COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

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CONTRACTOR,

Office and Stone Yard,

Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.

Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 13 feet, and falling, a decline of 3 feet during the 24 hours ending at that time. The Allegheny ice continues intact above Sharpsburg, and there is no prospect of it coming out at present.

THE Exchange will probably load at Cincinnati for Pittsburgh.

THE Smoky City, with a tow of empty barges, arrived Sunday night.

CAPT. JOHN S. MCMILLAN left for Washington City yesterday afternoon.

THE Iron Mountain, of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for New Orleans.

THE beacon-light steamer Lily, was to leave Cincinnati for this port to-day.

THE Pittsburgh and Elizabeth packet, Elizabeth, will soon be on track again.

EFFORTS are being made to save the sunken towboat Seven Sons, and with a fair show of success.

CAPT. D. W. Marratta was in town yesterday. He expected to attend the Murphy meeting last night.

THE John Snowden, belonging to the Pittsburgh & Brownsville Packet Co., goes on Reed's Dock for repairs.

AS will be seen by card, Capt. Chas. Adams announces the Whale and barges for St. Louis and intermediate points.

THE Granite State lost both fantails and had her guards somewhat torn up by the ice at Ashland; $300 will cover the damage.

A NUMBER of towboats will depart to-day with tows of coal, including, among others, the Jos. B. Williams and Oakland.

IT took the Jim Hobson and Lookout three hours' hard work to tow the big Ajax from the Louisville wharf to Jeffersonville.

THE model barge which floated past Cincinnati last Friday, in a sectional dock, belongs to Captain M. W. Beltzhoover, of Pittsburgh.

DR. W. A. Burleigh, well-known to boatmen here and on the Upper Missouri river, has been elected speaker of the Dacotah Legislature.

CAPT. Abe Smith has purchased the steamer Geo. Spangler from Capt. Nat. Williams, of Madison, Ind., for $5000, for the Bayou Teche trade.

THE Muskingum was rising rapidly at Zanesville on Saturday, and Capt. Darlington of the Carrie Brooks telegraphed from Marrietta for his crew.

THE Fearless left Ironton yesterday for this port with a tow of empty barges picked up along the river, and which were carried off by the ice last week.

THE Emma Graham left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, Saturday, loaded to the guards, and a ligh trip of people. Pilots—Nick Whitten and George O'Neal.

MR. COX, of the law firm of Cox & Carson, New York City, is here to defend Capt. W. S. Evans, in a suit for patent capstan infringements, brought by Captain McMillan.

QUITE a large number of loose barges have been captured at Louisville by Capt. Dick Varble, Capt. Jim Hobson, Capt. H. Eddy and the ferryboats at Portland and New Albany.

THE Emma Graham, Captain John Thornburg, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-morrow, leaving promptly as advertised. She leaves here every Wednesday and Cincinnati every Saturday.

A VEVAY dispatch (under date of Saturday) says: A dry dock, in which is a model barge ready for caulking, somewhat damaged, was caught here last night, supposed to be from Pittsburgh, and worth $2,000.

HON. LEWIS GLENN has sold the towboat Warner to Captain Lowrey, of St. Louis, for the Babbage Transportation Co., for about $5,000. The Warner and barges have lost $25,000 for her owners during her brief career in towing.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: We would suggest to our Pittsburgh coal friends that a number of their barges, swept off by the recent ice break-up, have been carried into the bottoms of the Little Miami, and unless they are speedily towed out into the main river will likely be lost and remain until there is another freshet, as the river will soon recede rapidly, leaving them high, dry and useless.

MR. J. P. KELSO, of the steamer Louis A. Sherley, furnishes the following list and location of lost barges and other property between Cincinnati and Madison: Coal float at Madison Water-works in good condition. Two barges at Eagle Hollow, 2 miles above Madison, looked sound. Two barges at Notch Lick, Ky., 3 miles below Carrollton, one marked 'Sterling,' all right; the other had the end tore out. At Ghent, Ky., was one marked C. C. C. & Co., No. 3, total wreck; one marked Ashland No. 48, all right, one marked J. Penny No. 25, half full of water, but looked sound; also one half full of water, but looked sound; it was marked, but couldn't make it out. Just as the Sherley left Vevay the Champion (Vevay) wreckers landed three sections of dry dock, with a model barge in it, at Schenck's warehouse.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Upper Mississippi.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24TH.

THE STEAMER

WHALE and Barges.

C. F. ADAMS.......................Master

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, giving through rates to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, and all points South and West.

For freight only, apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHRIEST,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

IRON MOUNTAIN.

W. C. GRAY.......................Master.

Will leave as above announced, and shippers can rely on her going through, thus obviating reshipping.

For rates apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN,
A. MCCARTY, Agts, or to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. N. WILLIAMSON.......................Master.
JOHN THORNBERG.......................Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St.,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts.

Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

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PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS,
HOMINY,
ONIONS,

SPLIT PEAS,
GREEN PEAS,
POTATOES,

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

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Watt, Lang & Co.,

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The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

JUST RECEIVED!

20 cars Western and New York State Barley,
6 cars choice Oats.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow,)
4 cars Middlings.
3 cars Bran.
3,000 India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.

For sale by KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM

For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

Home Trade Office and Warehouse,

Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,

corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT

JOHN FLOYD, President.
WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall,
James Mosgrove,
James W. Arrott,
Charles B. Leech,
John N. Murtland,
Archibald Wallace,
James D. Kelly,
Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.............................$100,00

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett,
James H. Hopkins,
James Bown,
Madison Bailey,
George Bingham,
Paul H. Hacke,
D. W. C. Carroll,
Julius Adair,
J. H. Walter,
J. H. Denniston,
Abram Hayes,
James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

No. 171 Federal Street

ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum,
Geo. D. Riddle,
R. W. Cartwright.
D. Macferron,
R. H. Knox,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

Keystone Dispensary

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE.

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Sold at office or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 30 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

PRESCRIPTION. FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.

Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Manufacturers of Superior

FIRE BRICK,

Adapted for all purposes.

Steel and Siemen

FURNACE BRICK

A SPECIALTY.

Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.

OFFICE, 373 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

IRON AND STEEL.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY.
CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

And Machine Works.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,

Machinists and Iron Founders.

Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Defeur & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wefner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

No. 39 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and

MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions.

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse:

No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

Anderson & Passavant,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Of every description. Also,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:16 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:15 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 8:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:31 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p. m.
Fast Line daily	11:11 p. m.
Johnstown accommodation	10:26 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 3:41, 5:51, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, and 9:31 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY

☞NO CHANGE OF CARS.☜

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m.

Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m. and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler..7:11 a. m.

EXPRESS, connecting for Butler..... 2:31 p. m.

BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at 7:46 a. m.

FREEPORT ACCOM.....................4:55 p. m.

SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.

SHARPSBURG ACCOM.................8:41 p. m.

MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER....3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler...... 9:58 a. m.

Mail Train, connecting from Butler ...5:26 p. m.

Butler Ac. 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at 6:56 p. m.

Freeport Accom.............................8:06 a. m.

Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.

Sharpsburg Accom..........................9:51 p. m.

Market Train from Butler ....9:01 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail.	6:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Ash. Ex	7:27am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:32am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex	3:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.,	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:47pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:57pm
Fast Line	11:42pm	Erie Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.47am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Leetsdale Ac.	2:37pm	Sharps'd War ac	10:12am
Enon Accom.	3 37pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:22pm
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:22pm
Leetsdale Ac.	11:22pm	Leetsdale Ac.	10:02pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Pacific Express	8:42am
Fast Line	11:42pm
Steubenville Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Dennison Accommodation	3:52pm
Washington Accommodation	4:52pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train to McDonald	12:47pm
Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield	9:42pm

ARRIVE.

Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Fast Line	7:57pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Washington Accommodation	8:37am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:57pm
Steubenville Accommodation	5:52pm
Mansfield Accommodation	7:17pm
Sunday Church Train from McDonald	9:57am

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily.

Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette co. Ac.	7:10am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
McKeesport Ac	8:42am	Through Express	7:00am
Through Mail	9:24am	McKeesport Ac.	8:35am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac.	8:25am
McKeesport Ac.	3:20pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex.	3:55pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	4:40pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:08pm	Fayette co. Ex.	5:23pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:40pm
Through Ex.	9:45pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:50pm
McKeesport Ac.	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:20pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train.	10:15am
Church Train	9:21pm	Church Train	6:45pm

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:25. a m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p. m. arrives at Washington 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 11.30 a. m., Richmond 11:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:15 p. m., New York 5:05 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m.; Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m., Mt. Pleasant 7:14 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent.
E. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monon. Mail	9:10am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:37am
Monon. ac.	10:52am	Pittsburgh Ex.	10:31am
Monongahela ex	3:05pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	1:37pm
Monongahela ac	5:50pm	Pittsburgh Mail	5:20pm

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 6:00 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6:22 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10.31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 8:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express	6:20am
Buffalo Ex.	8:15am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac	10:15am	S. Works Ac.	8:10am
Freeport Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex.	1:55pm	Emlt'on & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlt'on & Reynoldsville Ac.	3:20pm	S. Works Ac.	1:40pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:35pm
S. Works Ac.	6:15pm	Freeport Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Arnolds Park ac	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Buffalo Ex.	7:58pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market in barrels or bags. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Rising barometer, north to west winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, succeeded by falling barometer, and winds shifting to easterly or southerly, are indicated for to-day.

Amusements.

Mr. C. W. Barry will reappear this evening at Library Hall as *Long Tom Coffin* in the play of "Echoes."

"Mazeppa" will be reproduced at the Opera House to-night with Kate Fisher and her horse "Wonder" in the cast.

Col. T. B. Searight's Successor.

A Washington dispatch received at this office last night announces that William L. Campbell has been confirmed by the Senate as Surveyor General of Colorado. This is the position to which Col. T. B. Searight, of Uniontown, Fayette county, was appointed about three years ago, and over which some of the Republicans of Fayette became so indignant.

Charges Accumulating.

Patrick Burke and George Malarky, the young men who were captured in the act of attempting to get into several houses on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, last Friday, are still in the Allegheny lock-up. Yesterday a pair of boots were found in the stable in which one of the parties was employed, and when shown to John Bruck, whose shoe shop on Jackson street was robbed several months ago, he identified them as belonging to him. He then made an information against the parties for larceny. Mr. W. H. Sterrett has also entered a charge of burglary against them for stealing an overcoat from his dwelling house. The officers still have two overcoats and two umbrellas which they believe were stolen. The men will have a hearing to-day.

How Colds Are Caught.

Not so much by inhaling the cold atmosphere and the absorption of cold into the system as by getting the feet wet. It is safe to say that four-fifths of our pneumonias and consumption are the result of damp or wet feet. An ounce of prevention, &c., therefore provide against wet feet by going to R. Taggart's, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, and purchasing of his substantial and durable boots and shoes. Good, strong boots and shoes very low in price. Boots and shoes to fit all classes of feet with as much ease as if ordered to measure, and not one half the cost. Money saved and sickness prevented—buy your boots and shoes from Taggart.

Civil Rights.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you inform me why it is that a colored man cannot get a meal at the restaurants kept in the Allegheny market house when he is willing to pay for it. I presumed that a man whose face is black, but whose character as a good citizen has never been questioned, could receive the same accommodations as a man whose face is white, but character woefully black, but such is not the case. Therefore, why?

CITIZEN.

[We know of no reason why a colored man cannot get a meal if he pays for it, but would suggest that the gentlemen discriminated against lay their complaint before the Market Committee of Allegheny Councils, and no doubt they would correct it and see they get their rights.—ED.]

Early Burglars.

The residence of Alexander Matchett, near Superior station, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, was robbed early yesterday morning of a lot of silver spoons, napkin rings, two overcoats, a quantity of children's wearing apparel, and several other articles. Mrs. Matchett awoke about one o'clock and found one of the burglars standing at her bedside. She screamed and awoke her husband. He, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Dodd, set out after the burglar, who, with a companion he had in the lower part of the house, had fled. They were followed to Strawberry lane, where they were overtaken. With the assistance of officer Geary they were arrested and taken to the lock-up. All the stolen goods were found on their persons. They give their names as Nicholson and Reynolds. The latter says he is from Youngstown, Ohio.

JOHN SWAN FOR MAYOR.

The Democratic Convention in Allegheny—Its Resolutions and Nominee.

A convention of Democratic delegates was held last evening in the Allegheny Common Council chamber for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny City. The meeting was called to order by Wm. P. Beadell, and Messrs. G. M. D. Knox, Henry Hohn, Louis Martin and James Callery were elected Secretaries. After the credentials had been received Mr. Morrison Foster was elected permanent chairman, and the temporary secretaries were made permanent. A committee consisting of Messrs. Taylor, Chambers, Stuart and Pauline was appointed on resolutions. After a short absence they reported a series of resolutions demanding rigid economy in the city government, and a reduction in the salaries of city officers and in the expenses of the city; also, a resolution approving the plan submitted by the joint committee of Congress for counting the electoral vote. The resolutions were all adopted.

The names of John Swan, J. S. Miller and J. T. Stockdale were submitted as candidates for Mayor. On the second ballot Swan was nominated, having received twenty-six votes, Miller twelve and Stockdale none. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a City Executive Committee, and the convention dissolved.

THE M'EWING HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation—A Synopsis of the Testimony—The Verdict.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Thomas to investigate the matter of the killing of William McEwing at the "Railroad Exchange," on Liberty street, between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning, a full account of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday, met at the Coroner's office at one o'clock yesterday and concluded their labors. A number of witnesses were examined, but no facts of interest were developed, further than given in our report of the affair yesterday. Dr. Wishart, who was called upon to make a post mortem examination on the body of McEwing, testified that the shot in the back of his neck was the cause of his death. The testimony of officer Bond, which covers the entire transaction, was as follows: At 12:20 o'clock Sunday morning was going along Liberty street; when I was near the Green Tree tavern, heard a fuss; Charley Kean and another man were in a fight, and I arrested them both; Charley escaped from me and ran into the saloon, locking the door behind him; I held on to the other man; he told me to get his hat, which was in the saloon; as I was a policeman insisted on me getting it; he said he would go with me when I got his hat; I knocked at the door and told Charley to give me his hat; Charley asked "Who is there?" I answered, "A police officer; he said "Go to h—l you s—s of b—s, or I'll kill you; heard him leave the door and go up stairs, swearing he would shoot the s—s of b—s. the prisoner then pulled away from me; I heard the second story window raise, and looking up saw Charley fire; saw another man looking over Charley's shoulder and telling him to "give him h—l;" the man back of Charley had blood on his shirt; I was starting back when the third shot was fired, and McEwing, who was walking past me, dropped; I said, "Charley, stop that shooting, you've killed a man;" looked at McEwing and found he was dead; called for assistance and Lieutenant McChesney came; he told me to get more officers and arrest Charley; got officer Lemon and I went to the back door and heard Charley cursing and swearing that he would kill the thieves; we then went to the front; McChesney had by that time broken the door open; some boys told me that Charley was killing McChesney up stairs; they were scuffling together, and Charley was lying on his back; we then dragged Charley down the stairs to the street; I went back and arrested Samuel Olmstead; he was in the same room with Charley and a woman, who said she was Olmstead's wife; we then arrested all the inmates of the house.

John Thompson testified that he was walking up Liberty street in company with deceased, and hearing a noise inside of the Green Tree House, they stopped a moment, and McEwing stepped inside but remained but a few moments until he came out. Bond then came and seeing the row rapped his mace and then took hold of Young. Kean shut the door, and Young asked the officer to get his hat; heard the window up stairs raised; saw Kean at the window firing a pistol; went to look for McEwing and found him lying on the side-walk. Kean was swearing that he would kill the———. McEwing had had no difficulty with Kean.

A number of other witnesses were called, but their testimony was only corroborative of what is given above. It appears that Kean had been under the influence of liquor for several days, and at the time of the shooting must have been bordering on *delirium tremens*.

The jury, after hearing the testimony, found that Wm. McEwing came to his death from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles Kean on the morning of the 21st of January, from the "Railroad Exchange," 497 Liberty street, and that the shooting was without cause or provocation.

Try the extra quality Boston crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

"I GATHER THEM IN."

Foam From the Temperance Tidal Wave—Sounds of its Beat on the Sand Bars of Intoxication—The Roar of the Surf Along the Coast—The Crest of the Aqueous Wave Sweeping Onward.

For some reason or other the ushers who have heretofore taken charge of the doors of the Fifth avenue Methodist church, at the Murphy meetings, did not close them last night. The consequence was that the aisles at half-past seven o'clock, and from that hour up to the closing of the meeting, were so fearfully and wonderfully jammed, that no one, however great his muscular development, could possibly get up in front. The GAZETTE reporter, therefore, to whom is delegated the pleasant task of elbowing his way through the crowd each evening, had to confess himself beaten last night, and incontinently retired until the meeting adjourned. As, however, the managers of the movement allow unauthorized persons to occupy the room that should be reserved for reporters in front, after they do run the risk of having the life squeezed out of them in getting there, the impossibility of getting forward last night was something of which one could scarcely complain. But then these facts only indicate the immensity of the attendance at the meetings.

At the Fifth avenue church, last night, Sam Paisley presided, Mr. Murphy being at Hulton. The speakers who addressed the meeting were Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., Mr. Miller, Mr. James, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Brawley, Rev. J. B. Barnitz, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Wheeling; Mr. Perry, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Snowden, and others. The number of signers to the pledge was limited, because no one could reach the stand, (on account of the sardine-box condition of the aisles) except those immediately about it. The packing of the aisles no doubt keeps many from signing. The writer last evening heard two young men in the vestibule of the church remark that they had attended the meeting last Wednesday week with the express purpose of signing, after mature deliberation; three nights in succession they had been unable to get up the aisles, and now they would see the movement in Halifax before they would sign.

ANSWERING CONUNDRUMS.

Mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE of several "conundrums" published in the Sunday *Globe*, in regard to where the money goes that has been collected since the beginning of the Murphy movement in this city. Mr. Murphy yesterday expressed entire willingness to explain, so far as he knew, the conundrums in question. He was engaged by the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union to deliver eight lectures in this city, at the rate of $25.00 for each lecture. At that rate he would receive for a whole week's work $175. Upon the expiration of his eight days he found that his labors had been productive of so much good, and the awakening had been so great, that he consented to remain longer at a salary of $125 per week, or $50 less than his usual rates. He had numerous engagements to lecture in other places at $25 for each lecture (expenses paid), but he cancelled all of them in order to remain here, where he believed he could do more good. He has, therefore, actually been staying in Pittsburgh at a pecuniary loss to himself. He has received numerous offers from other places to labor in the cause at a greater remuneration than he receives in Pittsburgh, but he has refused all such offers. He has also been offered $200 for simply appearing on the stage of one of the theatres of the city, an offer which he indignantly rejected.

Chancellor Woods, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, corroborated Mr. Murphy's statement, and further said that besides Mr. Murphy none of the speakers receive pecuniary recompense. Since the movement has been in progress, the receipts from all sources have not exceeded $3,000, and this amount has scarcely paid expenses. The expenditures are varied. The gas and fuel used at all the meetings must be paid for, as well as the services of the janitors of the different buildings. A rent is paid to Library Hall or the Opera House for the Sunday night meetings. Mr. Lincoln and wife, who furnish the music for the meetings at the "old home" and Library Hall, receive a weekly salary. Outside of Mr. Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln there is but one person who receives a salary. This is the man who acts as "business manager" of the whole movement, by seeing to all the printing, fixing meetings, hunting up speakers, &c. The boarding of meritorious men who have signed the pledge, and are in want and unable to procure work, is paid. The committee has paid, since the movement begun, as high as sixty dollars per week to the Young Men's Home for boarding these persons. A regular set of books is kept and all collections accounted for. Only responsible persons are allowed to make collections. Several irresponsible persons have been stopped, as well as the doings of some speakers who came to Pittsburgh, unsolicited, and then tried to make money out of the movement.

MR. MURPHY AND THE LOCAL OPTIONISTS.

Revs. Geo. K. Ormond, S. C. Jennings and S. H. Nesbit, representing the State and County Executive Committees on Local Option, had an interview yesterday afternoon with Mr. Murphy, in regard to their respective works. They expressed the greatest sympathy with him in the reformatory movement in which he has been enabled to achieve such wonderful success; and he equal sympathy with them in their work. But whatever his sympathy he must not be expected to turn aside from his chosen line of labor to push local option, or to publish newspapers, or to do any thing else. These things he must leave to others. While he should go forward in seeking to reform and save men, let local optionists also strive with equal earnestness to do their work. They should certainly meet with no opposition from him, but should always have his sympathy. These views, frankly expressed, were pleasing to the local optionists who had called on Mr. Murphy; and, renewing their mutual expressions of good will, the interview ended.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The regular Murphy overflow meeting held in this church last night was largely attended. Capt. Edward Timmony led and opened the meeting by reading a portion of the scripture. The Rev. McDermitt then led in a prayer of thanksgiving for blessings already given in the past, and asking that greater blessings may still follow this great temperance movement. Mr. J. M. McNair then spoke. As the temple at Jerusalem was cast down, and rebuilt by another generation, so was the temple in men cast down, and Brother Francis Murphy had come amongst us to help rebuild it. And to-day how many thousands of happy homes was the result? There is but little difference between men—only as their different stations in life placed them. Tom Collins drunk or sober made very little difference to all at large, but it made a great difference to Tom Collins' wife. Speaking of the power of Brother Murphy over men, he said it was all because of love to his fellow men; through love all things could be accomplished. The lowest could be raised up; the proudest brought down from their pride, his hope for the cause was that Christ was in the beginning, Christ was in the middle, and Christ was at the end of it.

Capt. John Elliott then made an address. For the four weeks past he had been able to go home at night without upsetting everything in the house. He can keep the pledge now, as he does not depend on his own strength, but on the strength of God. He visits saloons every day, but has no inclination to drink.

Mr. Frank X. Burns said it was about eight weeks since he had signed the pledge, and he has got so used to talking temperance that if he was called out of bed on account of fire the first question he would ask is: Have you signed the pledge?

J. G. Jones, of Cleveland, missionary and agent of the Western Seaman's Friend Society, said he was drinking at the age of six years, had the delirum tremens at fifteen, and at eighteen years was a confirmed drunkard, and spent many years in prison, and was in fact a terror to all; even his friends were afraid of him. One night, about nine years ago, when being chased by an officer of the law, he stumbled into a prayer meeting while they were singing that beautiful hymn, "There is a Fountain filled with Blood." The text was, "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." That night he was converted, and ever since he has been fighting the battles of Religion and Temperance.

Mr. J. B. Timmony said he was one of the earliest signers of the pledge, having signed in November last. He feels that he will be able to keep the pledge.

Other speakers at this meeting were Dr. Reddick and Mr. John Estlin, of Sharpsburgh, and Rev. J. McDermitt. Meetings will be continued in this church during the week.

AMONG THE COLORED FOLKS.

A large and enthusiastic Murphy temperance meeting was held in the African M. E. church, corner of Elm street and Wylie avenue, last evening. Gilbert M. McMaster, Esq., was announced to lead the meeting, but had to leave the city in consequence of the sickness of a very dear friend. Mr. R. M. Spohn took charge and opened with the usual exercises. Rev. J. C. Mitchell offered an earnest prayer. Mr. Spohn asked all Christian people to give their attention, and stated the object of the meeting. He had been raised by respectable parents, but had left home very early and entered the army. The speaker stated how his mother had plead with him to give up drinking, and he had finally been rescued.

Jacob Whitesell, Esq., stated that he came to give them an account of what whisky would do to those who drank it. The speaker referred to how this noble work was going on, and how many it had rescued through the mercy of Jesus Christ.

William Hill stated how Mr. Murphy is trying through love to bring all people, irrespective of color or condition, to abstain from drink; and how he is succeeding it was not necessary for him to state, for the work spoke for itself. Mr. Murphy and his converts are sowing the seed for future and eternal happiness.

Mark F. Wilson stated that he began drinking years ago, and had continued for some time as a moderate drinker, but it had become such a habit that he became what respectable people would call a drunkard.

Silas Vanzant made a short address and wanted all to sign the pledge. Mr. F. Blake had kept a saloon but had signed the pledge and quit selling. John Leech thought it was not necessary for him to tell the audience how he used to drink for they all knew it, but he had signed the pledge, and thought it was his duty to keep it. B. F. Bolton urged all to sign the pledge. Rev. Mr. Mitchell made an address, and asked all to come and sign the pledge; it would do them all good and would make them all happy.

Wm. Jackson had signed this pledge some weeks ago, and God helping him, had taken his last drink. He had his senses now, which he never had when drinking.

Prof. Dalgauer said Pittsburgh was a more destructive city than Paris was, for every second house, in some localities, was a tavern. One hundred signed the pledge.

ON THE HILL.

At Rev. Knox's U. P. church, corner of Wylie avenue and Devilliers street, the sixth of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Union, of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, was held last night under the most favorable circumstances, the choir opening with "I am coming, Lord;" Rev. W. H. Knox leading in prayer. Capt. Barbour conducted the meeting.

W. S. McCutcheon made the opening speech in his usual happy manner. Asking the moderate drinker if he was not as guilty, in a moral point of view, as the one who got drunk. If it were not for the first drink no one would ever get drunk.

Mr. Jno. Buchanan said this was a work of labor and love. After the gentleman was through with his remarks and the choir was singing "Come to the Saviour, and make no delay," Mr. Peter Berger, who keeps a saloon on Centre avenue, came forward and signed the pledge. The applause he received from the audience for so doing, was tremendous.

John Magowan was as usual very happy, for even if he does not say a word, his cheerful smile alone makes the heart glad.

Dr. Mundorf next addressed the audience in eloquent manner. Dr. Shannon followed. He was thankful for one thing in this great reformation, and that was it reformed his brother, who was as dear to him as life.

Alex. Potter, a saloon-keeper, said he was no speech maker; yet he would tell his experience since he first heard of and signed Mr. Murphy's pledge. His truthful story was well received.

Mr. W. J. Hicks gave assurance to the audience that he was with them in the cause heart and soul. He was now in the church and he hoped by the grace of God he would remain there.

Mr. Geo. Fleming had signed the pledge not because he thought he needed it himself, but that by so doing he might show an example to others, and be better able to influence others to do likewise.

Prof. Dalgauer addressed the audience at some length in English and German. The latter seemed to be good, judging from the approval of it by the audience.

Wm. Hill, or "Sweet William," got up with his usual happy smile and made his speech, which is always received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Chancellor Woods made some well timed remarks. His test of the audience in finding out who had signed and who had not, was very gratifying. The "yeas," with upheld hands, were far in advance of the "nays" by "a large majority". He gave some facts as regards the work the Union was doing. They are receiving calls every day for aid from different parts of the State, and they are, as far as they are able, extending that aid by sending them some of their best speakers to help them to organize. His appeal for more workers in the good cause was earnest and impressive.

A great many signed the pledge, making a total of something over 500. Meeting in same place this evening.

OTHER MEETINGS.

A large temperance meeting was held last evening in the Mt. Washington Baptist church. Mr. T. R. Ross presided, and addresses were made by Dr. James Thorn, Wm. Weyman, Louis Hauch, John R. Wilson, Guy L. Smithson, and Robert Long. The signers numbered 212.

A temperance meeting was held at the U. P. church in Lawrenceville last evening. Addresses were made by P. G. Woods, F. W. Vance, J. K. Jacobs, G. Carlton, W. Sarber, J. S. Dugan, C. D. Clows and E. Johns. Sixty-one signed the pledge.

The gospel temperance meeting at the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, last night, was well attended, and able and sound addresses were made by Rev. D. K. Nesbitt, and Messrs. Robinson and Orr of the Y. M. C. A. Col. Realf, Rev. Dr. Murray and others will deliver short addresses at the meeting this, Tuesday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Good music every evening.

At the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side, last night, Mr. H. B. McCurry presided. Andresses were made by Col. Hetherington, Dr. McClarren, W. P. Van, and George Reddick. Nearly five hundred signatures have been obtained at this church.

At the Fulton street church, near Centre avenue, Pittsburgh, last evening, Mr. P. C. Abbott presided. Addresses were made by Prof. Dalgauer, Dr. Mundorf, John L. Taylor, of Zanesville, Mr. Graus and others. Thirty-five additional signers were obtained.

NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, was filled last evening with a very fine audience, and the meeting was a spirited one. Mr. Thomas McClelland presided, and the opening address was made by Mrs. Graves, of New York. It was a stirring and effective appeal. It was followed with brief addresses by a number of speakers. Mr. Israel depicted the terrors of rum drinking very graphically. Mr. Wm. M. Claney said he had not only signed the pledge but had come back into the faith, and united with the church at the close of his speech. Mr. Abe Schoyer made a very earnest appeal to Christians as their "brother's keeper" to engage heartily in the work. Mr. Thomas Evans, elicted the fullest enthusiasm of his hearers, by a fervent declaration that he valued his pledge as highly as he valued his marriage certificate. Mr. Lenkard told of his reform, and with a touching pathos urged his young companions to come and join the army. Mr. Dunn narrated some of his nine years' experience with whi-ky, and urged all young men to drop it. Mr. J. H. Miller also made a brief address. The speeches were interspersed with some fine singing led by the church choir.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, &C.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held at Dr. W. H. Knox's church, corner of Wylie avenue and Devillier street, this evening and every evening during the week.

A temperance meeting will be held at the Bingham street church to-night.

A Murphy temperance meeting will take place at Bellevue, on the P., Ft.W. & C. R. R., to-night, when speakers will be present from Pittsburgh.

A meeting will be held at the Fifth avenue M. E. church, opposite Magee street, to-night, when Mr. Francis Murphy will be present.

Another temperance meeting will be held at Mansfield to-night and will be continued every evening during the week.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held in Elizabeth to-night at the M. E. church. Speakers from this city will address it.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held at Boston, near Elizabeth, to-night, when some of Murphy's converts will be present from this city.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held this evening in Zion's Baptist church, (colored) Green street, Allegheny. The meeting will be presided over by Mr. J. T. Shallenberger, and will be addressed by Mr. Cassady, Isaac Gullott, J. M. Scott and others.

The movement is extending into the Episcopal church. A Murphy meeting will be held this evening in the St. James Episcopal church, on Penn avenue.

A correspondent complains that a report of a meeting at Allentown did not appear in the GAZETTE yesterday. A report of a meeting "in the M. E. church" was received Sunday evening, but as the report did not say whether it was in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, or on what street, it of course could not be published.

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

Few people enjoy the luxury of drinking really good, genuine, deliciously flavored tea, because very little of the rarer qualities ever find their way to this latitude. A house that does not make a specialty of this article is not expected to furnish consumers with a quality rising above second or third grade. But a few houses import teas of the highest possible degree of excellence, prominent and popular among which is the Old Country Tea House of No. 18 Diamond, this city. There has just been received at this house a kind of tea, which the shrewdest tea drinker must pronounce the best and finest tea ever offered for the money, the price being but 80 cents per pound. It is called Silver Leaf Japan, and is to other 80 cent teas as they are to the juice of common grass or clover. Call and get a supply. The genuine Assom tea, a general favorite among tea drinkers, can also be had at No. 18 Diamond, as also an excellent quality of Formosa Oolong, with a general assortment of all other teas in the market.

The Patrons

Of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are now getting the benefit of excellent bargains in every department. We notice some full pieces (10 yards) of Registered Embroidery at 25 cents per piece, reduced from one dollar.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That our teeth must all decay,
And our breath must be unpleasant,
And our gums must give away.
There's a SOZODONT can save us,
And it saves teeth every day.

No more Medicine of any Kind.—Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL FIGHT.

Developments Yesterday Before the Investigating Committee—The Principals Challenge the Correctness of Superintendent Davis' Assertions—The Latter Takes up the Gauntlet—Who Will Win?—Assistant Principals on Their Own Qualifications

The committee appointed by the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City to investigate the alleged incorrectness of a statement embraced in a late report of City Superintendent Davis, that the cost of school supervision in Allegheny is greater than in Cleveland, held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the city building. Mr. R. C. Miller presided. Mr. John Morrow, in behalf of the school principals, who challenge the truthfulness of Mr. Davis' report, submitted the following:

"GENTLEMEN: WHEREAS, It was mentioned in your committee at its last meeting that no formal allegations had been filed against Mr. Davis, and

"WHEREAS, It seems necessary to define specifically the objections to his report, so that the committee will be better able to act in the matter, the following points are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

"1st. I allege that the Superintendent's salary is not wholly paid by the State, as claimed by him in his report.

"2nd. His statement in the report regarding the cost of tuition per pupil in the High School departments of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards is both incorrect and unjust.

"3rd. His report is incorrect in the statement that U. S. History is not a High School branch, and also that the greatest number of High School branches in any one school recited daily by the same pupils is three, and that the average number is two.

"4th. It is incorrect in stating that the Controllers have a rule requiring each assistant principal to have a daily average attendance of thirty-five pupils in the High School department.

"5th. The comparison accompanying the Superintendent's report, and which he furnished for publication, relative to the cost of school supervision in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Allegheny is incorrect and unjust.

"I most respectfully ask to be allowed to defend the above allegations before your committee."

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The document was received and filed, and then followed an hour's discussion on some of the allegations it contains. The first, second and third were passed by, Mr. Davis stating that he would refer to them at length in the written defense which he is preparing. On the fourth allegation Mr. Morrow demanded to be shown any rule which requires an average attendance of thirty-five pupils in the High School department. Mr. Davis claimed that custom had established the rule. Regarding the fifth allegation Mr. Davis asserted his ability to fully make manifest his correctness, but asked for time.

To the writer it seems as if a good many extraneous matters are being dragged into this investigation, and that a very simple inquiry is being transformed into a very complex one. The City Superintendent recently alleged that school supervision in Allegheny costs more than it does in some other leading cities. The principals denied this assertion. A committee was appointed to investigate the question, and the duty imposed upon the members can be quite easily performed if they will not consent to being led into an examination of side issues. The City Superintendent should be required to explain to the committee the process by which he ascertained the relative cost of supervision in Allegheny and elsewhere. That would close his side of the case. Then the principals should be required to produce their evidence as to the correctness of Mr. Davis' conclusions. If they can successfully impeach them, they have won. If they cannot do so, Mr. Davis stands vindicated. Several days ago the latter sent out to all the assistant principals in the city a series of five questions, given below, which have no apparent bearing at all on the question at issue. Yesterday he submitted a dozen more to be answered this week. They have some relation to the matter in dispute. The principals wanted to know the line Mr. Davis would pursue in his defense, but he very properly declined to inform them. The latter alleged that the schools of Allegheny are from ten to fifteen years behind the age in the matter of supervision, and said he would prove it.

THE QUINTETTE OF QUESTIONS.

The questions that Mr. Davis submitted a week ago to the assistant principals are as follows:

1. In what grades or divisions of the course of instruction are your pupils—that is, those who recite to you? 2. Are you prepared and qualified to teach all the branches which are now being taught in your school, provided they are not multiplied beyond a reasonable number? 3. Do you feel prepared to teach your school, and take charge of all the schools in the building in which you teach without the assistance of a male principal? 4. Do you feel prepared to take charge, in the absence of a male principal, the half of each day, of all the schools in the building in which you teach? 5. Can you give full instruction to an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, providing they are properly classified, and the studies for daily recitation are not multiplied beyond a reasonable number?

Responses to the above were received from nearly all the assistant principals in the city. The first question, it will be noted, is comparatively unimportant to the public. Therefore only the answers to the other questions will be given. The assistant principal of the First ward begged to be excused from answering No. 2, and referred the committee to her Board of Directors. In response to interrogatory No. 3 she said she could not do justice to her school and attend to duties outside the school room at the same time. Reply to No. 4—Would very much prefer to do without a principal one-half of each day than altogether. No. 5—This would depend entirely on the number of the grades and the different studies required.

The response of Professor Neale, principal of the colored school, was that Mr. Davis has the logic, economy, and the valuable experiences of Boston, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Columbus all on his side.

The assistant principal of the Woodville, Seventh ward, school, answered as follows: To No. 2—Yes. To No. 3—Yes, provided I have not too many classes. To No. 4—I feel prepared to do the same work that any *male* principal *could* do were he present *all* of the time. To No. 5—Yes.

NOT ENOUGH EXPERIENCE.

The replies obtained from the Spring Garden school, in the Seventh ward, were as follows: To No. 2—Yes. To No. 3—Having had no experience in taking entire charge of the schools in the building, I am not prepared to answer. To No. 4—Decline answering, as I do not fully understand the question. To No. 5—Yes.

From both schools of the Eleventh ward came affirmative answers to every interrogatory.

From the Sixth ward: To No. 2—It is not for me to decide whether I am qualified. To No. 3—I do not feel prepared to teach my school and take charge of all the schools in the building without the assistance of a principal. To No. 4—I believe I could, provided I should be relieved during his absence. To No. 5—I think I could not give full instruction to an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

From the North avenue school of the Second ward: To No. 2—I refer the committee to my principal and Board of Directors. To No. 3—I do not. To No. 4—I could not devote as much time to teaching as at present. To No. 5—Yes, if confined to two divisions of the course.

From building No. 1, of the Fourth ward: To No. 2—I have never taught some of the branches taught by the principal and do not know whether I would succeed. To No. 3—No. To No. 4—It depends on what duties would be required of me in taking charge. If required to teach my own school at the same time my answer is, I do not. To No. 5—Full instruction would be very doubtful.

From the Chestnut street school of the Third ward: To Nos. 3 and 4—The interrogator is referred to the history of the school for the last three years. To No. 5—"Full instruction" is a doubtful term, as is also "properly classified." By the latter I should mean in two grades. With charge of only my own room, and my school in two grades, I would be able to give reasonably full instruction to a daily average of thirty-five pupils.

Our reporter has suppressed the names of the assistant principals because of a threat of being massacred by them if he did not.

WHAT THEY REFER TO.

The above interrogatories and answers it will be noted have particular reference to the disputed question whether a reduction of principals could be effected without injury to the schools, and bear a very distant relation to the one the committee is now engaged investigating. There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion among the assistant principals as to their capacity to assume whole or partial supervision of all the rooms in a building. There are a number of wards not yet heard from, or if they have been the reports escaped the writer's vision.

The list of questions presented by Mr. Davis to the assistant principals yesterday afternoon relate to the number of classes that recited daily in the forenoon and afternoon in October last; the enrollment in each class; the number of recitations each class made; the time in the forenoon that the first class which recited to the principal went into his room, and the time that the last class left it, &c. The replies to these questions are to be prepared as soon as possible so that Mr. Davis can have access to them in the preparation of his defense, which will be read to the committee next Monday evening. Then, perhaps, the principals will make an effort to refute whatever they may think can be disproved.

Blonde hair is growing less popular every day. The bleaching process which has been the rage so long is to become a mere fanaticism of the past. Nature never intended us to change our hair or otherwise to artificially adorn ourselves. "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap is the agent of personal adornment most like to nature.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

F. H. Braggins, bankrupt, Mercer county. Register's supplemental report distributing fund confirmed.

Jos. Houston, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Register Marchand directed to ascertain and liquidate liens.

Wharton Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Republication ordered for hearing on petition for discharge.

Thos. Dingman, Erie. Report of Register adjusting liens confirmed *nisi*.

Henry C. Roberts, bankrupt, Erie. Final hearing on bankrupt's petition for discharge fixed for the 19th prox., before Register Woodruff.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Samuel S. Brown and John N. Schoonmaker vs; the School District of North Versailles township, action to recover overpaid taxes. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $218.05, subject to opinion of the court on a question of law reserved.

Sands & Reineman for use of H. C. Reineman vs Roddy Patterson, action on book account. On trial.

In the matter of the report of Nations Bank for savings for the year ending December 30, 1876, report confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of the reward for the arrest of Ortwein, rule to show cause why the money should not be paid out according to the report of the referee.

Jas. Hoag vs. Sarah A. Richardson, administratrix of Hugh Richardson, action for rent for pasture. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $141 60.

Walter S. Church vs. The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, action on an insurance policy. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rynd vs. Herron et al.
McNeal & Sons vs. Pittsburgh Gas Co.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell.
Burke vs. Scully.
Stalzenbach vs. Neall et al.
Fitzgerald et al. vs. Wallace et al.
Torrence vs. Neal et al.
Rosenblatt vs. King et al.
Davidson vs. Woods.
Vick vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
Rosenblatt vs. Neeb et al.
Hutchinson vs. Ellsler.
Coblenz vs. Hanrahan.
Smith vs. Thompson.
Cluly vs. Simms et al.
Rosenblatt vs. Barr et al.
Hill vs. Fritchie.
Miller vs. Schoyer.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES WHITE AND KIRKPATRICK.

Moeck vs. Reineman; previously reported. Still on trial.

Jno. Wilson & Brothers vs. the Allegheny Trust Company. Action to recover money borrowed. On trial.

McKissick & White vs. Merridith. Motion and reasons for a new trial exparte plaintiff.

Jas. Cook vs. A. M. McClure and John McCleary. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $300.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bost vs. Busch.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hawiser vs. Kellemeyer et ux.
Hare Sheriff vs. Darlington.
Haas vs. Steitz.
Shields & Co. vs. Wm. Bowers et al.
Streight vs. Schmidt.
Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall.
Martin, widow, et al. vs. P. R. R. Co.
Vandergrift et al. vs. Lighthill et al.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Palmer, Jr., 2 cases.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel McGinniss, indicted for perjury on oath of Michael Kelly. Verdict of not guilty, and defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Miller, indicted for robbery on oath of Wm. Rich. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Jas. Cassidy, indicted for assault and battery on oath of August Hessler. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

A. Conway (2),
John Kelly,
Frank McCall (2),
D. P. Hatch (2),
A. Jenkins, Jr.,
Wm. Graham,
Shorty McConnell,
Paddy Mehan,
Julius Streng,
Michael Dunn,
John Anderson,
Sam. Watkins,
Martha Reiley,
H. Hershenroether,
Eli Myers et al.,
M. A. Gibben,
Louis Hanney,
W. W. Phillips,
Henry Willard,
W. W. Bostwick,
Wm. Bracken,
M. Marshall,
John Wareham,
Geo. Luther,
Wm. Armstrong,
John Straubs,
Chris. Kiesling,
Tomas McGinnis.

Legal Notes.

IN the matter of John R. Patton, bankrupt, Lawrence county, execution creditors were restrained.

RICHARDSON & WHITEHILL, of Clarion county, yesterday filed a petition in the United States District Court for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

THOS. MCGINNISS, indicted for larceny, whose recognizance was forfeited, was arrested on a process yesterday and committed to jail. His trial will come up to-day.

IN the matter of John Coyne, an alleged lunatic, now confined in the Penitentiary, Judge Stowe yesterday appointed J. E. McKelvey, Esq., Dr. J. W. Rankin and Mr. Alfred Slack a committee to examine and report as to his lunacy. Coyne was sentenced to the Penitentiary about two years since on a charge of felonious assault and battery for shooting his wife.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment were commenced in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, by Messrs. Bayne & Magee, on behalf of James P. Fleming, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Company operating the same, and R. Fletcher, to recover possession of a piece of ground at Emsworth Station, Killbuck township. A summons was issued.

THE Ortwein reward is still in a muddle, it appears. In Common Pleas No. 1, at No. 595 June term, 1875, a suit was brought by Mr. Wacker against the county for the reward, and it appears that the money was paid into Common Pleas Court No. 1, and these proceedings are still pending. Subsequently the matter came up in Common Pleas No. 2, and Mr. Hasbrook was appointed referee to distribute the money. His report was made to No. 2 and the money is in No. 1, and the question is how is it to be got out?

MESSRS. HAMPTON & DALZELL, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, yesterday filed a bill in equity against George B. Roberts and Reuben Miller, trustees, to compel them to satisfy certain mortgages. It appears that the company issued bonds, secured by mortgages on their franchises, for payment of the purchase money for the right of way from Federal street, Allegheny, to the Union Depot; that said bonds have all been paid and canceled, and they now ask the trustees to enter satisfaction on the mortgages.

THE case of Wilson vs. The Allegheny Trust Company, reported in the Court proceedings, is of more than usual interest, as there is not only a large amount of money, the sum claimed by plaintiffs being $10,000, but because of the complicated nature of the case. The plaintiffs claim that L. D. Harbaugh, Esq., acting as agent of the defendent, through Isaac M. Pennock, borrowed of them the sum of $10,000, for which was given a note drawn by said Harbaugh, payable to the order of W. A. Reed, President and Cashier of the Trust Company and endorsed by him. That the money was used by the bank in its efforts to stem the current during the panic. Defendants claim that it was an individual transaction, that the money was for the benefit of Reed and Harbaugh, and that plaintiffs should look to them for it.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas No 2 yesterday by Chas. N. Krugh, against Jos. Pfeifer and A. Ulrich, for a decree dissolving the firm of Joseph Pfeifer & Co., and the appointment of a receiver, as well as an injunction to restrain the defendant's from collecting the firm's debts. In February, 1876, the complainant and Joseph Pfeifer entered into a copartnership for the manufacture of a patent combination strainer. They held equal shares of the capital stock, but in April following Adam Ulrich purchased half of Mr. Pfeifer's interest and became a member of the firm, the complainant not dissenting. The defendants have had the books in their charge, and, it is claimed, have been taking more than their share of the profits.

A WRIT of *de lunatico inquirendo* issued out of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on the petition of Alex. W. Negley, F. H. Negley, and others of the heirs of Casper Negley, asking that a commissioner be appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the said Casper Negley. The petition sets forth that the said Casper Negley is ninety-four years of age, is very feeble, and that on account of his advanced age his intellectual faculties have become so impaired that he is not competent to manage his estate. When laboring under the effects of spells which are of frequent occurrence, he does not know his own children, and even does not remember his own name. Some time ago he went to live with Daniel F. Negley, one of his sons, and the petitioners allege that his condition has since been taken advantage of. It is alleged that the old gentleman has been compelled to sign certain papers and documents which he afterwards claims to know nothing of. At the time he went to live with his son Daniel F., he had an estate worth from sixty to seventy thousand dollars, but the petitioners say that they are not now able to tell what condition it is in. The Court appointed J. C. McCombs, Esq., commissioner.

Some Boys'

Shetland Shirts at fifty cents, and Scarlet, all-Wool Shirts at one dollar, now offered by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are unsurpassed for cheapness and durability.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Very Important Meeting of the Board Yesterday—The Grand Jury's Action in Reference to Fire Escapes Endorsed—The Presidential Matter Discussed—Action of the Joint Committee Approved—Remarks by Geo Shiras, Jr. and Malcolm Hay—Meeting of Business Men Called for This Afternoon on the Abolition of Tax on Bank Deposits—Other Business Transacted.

There was a very full turnout at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce; much larger than for some time past. President Howe was in the chair and Secretary Kelly occupied his desk.

Mr. Joseph Weeks stated that he had sent to the Bureau of Statistics, as requested, the notes on freight discrimination. He had also sent to Congress the memorial praying for the enactment of a law establishing a uniform wire gauge. The one known as the Burns & Sharp was selected by the committee.

Capt. Dravo moved that the Iron and Tack Association be asked to co-operate in the matter.

Mr. McCreery objected, saying that as the matter had been before the Board for months and iron men only being interested in it, they should attend the meetings.

Communications were read from Congressmen Hopkins and Cochran acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Chamber for the improvement of the Youghiogheny river, and promising their aid in the matter.

Communications were also received from Allegheny county's representatives at Harrisburg, in reference to the proposed change in the laws for the safety of public buildings, as recommended by the Chamber.

THE GRAND JURY.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Carpenter suggested that Mr. Marthens, member of the Grand Jury, be allowed to speak. Mr. M. then stated that the Grand Jury had taken the advice of the Chamber, and asked permission of the court to send for the Fire Marshal, Building Inspector and other parties. His Honor, Judge Stowe, had denied their request, telling them that they had nothing to do with matters outside of the court. In its presentment the Grand Jury had resented the action of Judge Stowe, insisting that their duties were higher and independent of the bench. The court had insisted upon its superiority, and there the matter rested.

Mr. Meyran thought it possible that the Chamber had made a mistake in recommending the Grand Jury to consider the matter, and that the best way to remedy the mistake now, was to ignore the matter altogether.

Capt. J. F. Dravo differed with Mr. Meyran. He was of the opinion that the dignity of the Chamber as well as that of the Grand Jury was involved. As the Chamber had got the Grand Jury into the trouble they should get them out. He therefore offered a resolution returning thanks to the Grand Jury for their action in the matter brought to their attention by the Chamber.

A motion to table the resolution was lost. After considerable discussion pro and con by the members, those opposing its passage taking Mr. Meyran's view of the case, the resolution was passed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Wm. McCreery offered the following, just as George Shiras, Esq., and Malcolm Hay, Esq., entered the Chamber, premising that he (Mr. McC.) heartily concurred in it, although he had not drawn it up:

WHEREAS, A joint committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives has reported a measure looking to a satisfactory adjustment of the electoral count for the President of the United States; therefore, this Chamber, representing the business interests of the City of Pittsburgh, would most respectfully urge upon Congress the immediate adoption of said report, to the end that all undue excitement in the public mind may be removed, and the business of the country be relieved from disturbing influences growing out of the unsettled State of the public mind upon the vexed Presidential count.

Capt. Dravo suggested that as George Shiras, Esq., was present, he be requested to say a few words on the resolution. Mr. Shiras responded, stating that he had come in with Mr. Malcolm Hay on business of the nature mentioned in the resolutions, but neither he nor Mr. Hay had any intention of taking part in the proceedings of the Chamber. They had together entered in order to obtain the signatures of some of the gentlemen present to a dispatch to Washington, approving of the action of the Joint Committee on the Presidential question, and urging the passage of the bill reported by that committee. So far as Mr. Shiras could see the differences existing on the matter of counting the electoral votes were constitutional questions. The Republicans say that the President of the Senate shall count the vote and declare the result; while the Democrats insist that the concurrence of the House must be had. There are many novel questions presented, and the differences appear great and irreconcilable. The joint committee of both Houses, composed of the best men of both parties, calmly discussed the matter, and reported favorably a bill for passage, in which all the members of that committee except one concurred. Under the exigencies of the case, when such apparently irreconcilable differences exist, and where jurists differ, the details of the settlement are not material. It is enough that both parties agree, and that an amicable and satisfactory solution of the trouble will be reached. As he and Mr. Hay came in together, he would like to hear him also.

COUNSELLING SENATORS.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., was then asked to speak. He said it was difficult to add anything to what Mr. Shiras had said. But he would say that in his short life he had never seen such an exigency, when the preservation of free government was so threatened as at present. When the Joint Committee was appointed, he had made up his mind at once to acquiesce in its action, without reference to details. It had been suggested that if the business men could be got interested in the matter, and a number of signatures of prominent men of both parties could be obtained to a dispatch to our Senators, much good could be done.

The dispatch to which several signatures were already affixed, was as follows:

PITTSBURGH, January 22, 1877.

To Simon Cameron and Wm. W. Wallace, Senators, Washington:

The undersigned, belonging to both parties, concur in desiring the passage of the bill reported by the Joint Committee, on the Presidential question, and believe its prompt passage will meet the approval of the country.

A vote being taken on the paper offered by Mr. McCreery, it was unanimously adopted by the Chamber. A suspension of business was then made in order to give the members of the Board an opportunity to sign the dispatch, which was altered so as to include the action of the Chamber.

Mr. Meyran then announced that he, in connection with some other gentlemen, had called a meeting of bankers and business men at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to take action in reference to the abolition of the tax on bank deposits and capital, and he desired the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce. A motion approving of the movement, and calling an extra session of the the Chamber this afternoon, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Fire at West Liberty.

Between six and seven o'clock Sunday evening a fire occurred in the borough of West Liberty, on the South Side, by which a double house, log and frame, owned by Lewis W. House, was totally consumed. The fire originated in the roof, and it is presumed caught from a defect in the chimney. The alarm was sounded in country style by the blowing of horns and ringing of bells. The citizens of the borough assembled, but owing to the scarcity of water could do no more than stand and look at the house burning after they had removed the household goods. The Burgess, John W. Patterson, Esq., in an attempt to get to the fire, missed his footing and rolled down the hill for a distance of fifty or a hundred feet, bringing up against a walnut tree, not seriously injured, but slightly bruised. The loss is estimated at $1,000, and the building was insured in the M. & M. Company for $600.

Drs. Oldshue.

Among the most important improvements in the practice of medicine of which we ever had any knowledge is the peculiar system as developed by Drs. Oldshue of Pittsburgh, Pa.

This system has been, from time to time, so fully set forth in our paper that we need not mention it here.

Suffice it to say that with many years of experience in thousands of cases of the worst maladies known, it is truly astonishing with what universal success they have always met.

They have been enabled to turn to so good account their knowledge and experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases that their office is one continued throng of patients from early morn' till late at night.

To those who stand in need of medical treatment we would recommend the Drs. Oldshue as gentlemen of the highest probity, and honor also, and who will at all times be happy to furnish any required information.

Send to them for a circular, and address them in accordance with the "Letters of Instruction" contained therein, and they will give you a written analysis and description of your case *free of charge*.

An Examination

of the three prominent grades of elegant Silk Handkerchiefs now offered by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, at 50 cents, $1 00 and $1.35, will establish the fact that they have not yet been equaled for the money in this market.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Doctor Banning Accepts an Invitation from Pittsburghers.

The *Dispatch* of last Saturday contained a copy of an invitation from a number of prominent gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to Doctor E. P. Banning to deliver a series of lectures in this city at an early day. The following reply from the Doctor has been received:

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, January 19, 1877.

To Hon. WM. C. MCCARTHY, Hon. O. PHILLIPS, JNO. HALL, H. H. MCCORMICK, R. B. MOWRIE, M. D., J. H. SNODGRASS, M. D., Rev. S. F. SCOVEL, D. D., and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your very flattering invitation of the 16th instant, requesting me to deliver a course of popular lectures in Pittsburgh, is received, and in reply I would say that it will give me great pleasure to comply with your request.

It was in Pittsburgh, in 1842, that the profession first baptized me in this great movement, and I have ever felt that I was fraternally born there. Gazzam, Spear, McDowell, Dale, Bruce, Remington, Ray, Rea, Irwin and other members of the Pittsburgh medical profession acting as the accoucheurs. In Pittsburgh I stood before my first audience, addressing them on the subject of "Temperance" and "Muscular Christianity," and it seems pre-eminently fitting that in Pittsburgh my life's work should close.

My time, for one week, from the 27th inst., is at your disposal.

Very truly yours,
E. P. BANNING, M. D.

It is understood that the lectures will be delivered on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of the present month.

A Solid Institution.

The stockholders of the Cash Insurance Company are the favorites of fortune, as the statement published in another column proves beyond a doubt. This company has always been managed with an equal eye to the insured and the insurer, and has gained so firm a hold on the public confidence that it not only deserves success, but commands it. Its investments are made with the most exacting prudence and caution, and stockholders sleep calmly with the Cash Insurance Company as the custodian of their funds. To those on the alert for a safe, sound and reliable company in which to place their property against the hazard of loss, this institution offers every requisite possible to be demanded by the most careful guardian of funds invested in property liable to destruction by conflagration.

Chamber of Commerce.

There will be a public meeting of merchants, business men, bankers and others at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, January 23, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of taking action in regard to the repeal of the oppressive taxation on banking capital.

N. G. MURPHY, Superintendent.
January 22, 1877.

An Item of Interest

to many ladies of this vicinity is the fact that F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are offering all their dark colored Cashmere and Alpaca suits at much below the regular rates.

Great Auction Sale of Sleighs.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at J. A. McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar, No. 4 Diamond street, there will be sold without reserve, to the highest and best bidder, three double sleighs, ten single cutters, ten wolf-skin robes, together with a lot of harness. Any one wanting a bargain in this line of goods should not fail to attend.

J. A. MCKELVEY,
No. 4 Diamond street,
Pittsburgh.

Ladies Especially Invited.

Ladies are especially invited to examine the contents of a box of fancy Scarfs, now on the counter of F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, marked 75 cents. These are the best goods of the kind to be had anywhere, and are sold by other houses at $1.50 and $2.

It is a well-known fact that many of the workmen in various branches of manufacturing lead short lives on account of the deleterious materials used, poisoning those that handle them. This is specially the case with such as scent the various current toilet soaps. A recent invention in soap that attains perfection by its freedom from scent, except a delicate natural odor, and the very purest components, is B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap.

FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.

Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street.

Bouquets, Floral Baskets, Immortelles,

WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,

Gold Fish, Aquariums and Autumn Leaves.

Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,

Pressed Fern, Bird Cages, Fern Cases,

114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Office—No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED:

METHENY—In Latakia, December 17, 1876, Mrs. E. G. METHENY, the beloved wife of Dr. D. Metheny.

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

EGAN—On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, ANNIE, beloved wife of Michael Egan, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Spruce street, between 29th and 30th streets, TO-DAY at 2½ o'clock.

RYAN—At McKeesport, on Saturday morning, January 20, MARGARET RYAN, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Capt. H. McCloskey, THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

CRAWFORD—On Sabbath evening, January 21, at 4 o'clock, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Centre avenue, near Reed street, TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883 98.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

TO THE LADIES,
DRESSMAKERS ESPECIALLY.

A lady from New York is teaching Taylor's System of Cutting at the LADIES' DEPOSITORY, 208 Penn avenue. This perfect system of Cutting is made easy in a few lessons. Prices reduced, as we are determined to do away with fitting. No charges made for Cutting. o10

GLASS SHADES

FOR WAX WORK, &C.

Prices greatly reduced.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
120 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

136 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds

Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.

Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK

PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS

And various other makes of Pianos and Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one. Liberal discount allowed for CASH. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 Forbes street, Sixth ward, city, on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24TH,

At 10 A. M., the property known as the

Adams Manufacturing Co,

And consisting of the Foundry Buildings, Cupola, Fan and other articles used in the Foundry business, with the leasehold of the premises, running from August, 1876 for one year, with the privilege of five years. Also, at same time a lot of FINISHED AND UNFINISHED AXLE BOX PATTERNS, CORE BOXES, FLASKS, FOLLER-BOARDS, with a full assortment of miscellaneous Tools, &c.

TERMS CASH.

A. J. HILL,
Administrator of J. D. Stuart, Jr.
WM. RIDDLE, Auctioneer. n96

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE OHIO YOUNG Lady who was on her way to Wisconsin, by Fort Wayne road, on the evening of September 7th last, and who saw an outrage perpetrated on a passenger in his seat, near Crestline, by one of a company of politicians, will confer a favor on an injured gentleman and be liberally rewarded by addressing D. L. KENNEDY, Box 850, New York. o16-d&s

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD second-hand two horse Land Roller. Address FARMER, GAZETTE office. o13

WANTED — FIFTEEN THOUSAND Dollars on good first mortgages, at a fair interest. Call at Bank Block, No. 5 Sixth avenue, city. W. LEAGUE, Real Estate Agent. o11

WANTED — TENANTS FOR FIRST and second-story front rooms, No. 1 Sixth street, from April 1st, 1877. Inquire GAZETTE office.

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT should call at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Drug Clerk of four years' experience. Salary moderate. Address DRUGS, this office. n71

TO LET.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES ON Penn, Eighth and Smithfield streets, some of them large, some small—some good business stands. Enquire at 277 Penn avenue.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, 1877, Room No. 1 Sixth street, now occupied by a Jewelry Store. Also a second story front room in the same building. For particulars enquire at Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 4 rooms, and in good order, on Gist street, near Bluff street; also one of 3 rooms on one floor, with water in kitchen, large yard, in same locality. Can be occupied immediately. Inquire 59 Marion street. n54

TO LET—BANKING ROOM—THE finely finished Banking Room, in the Iron Bank Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, will be rented on very reasonable terms. Inquire of T. & J. T. MCCANCE, No. 196 Liberty street. o5

TO LET—A NEW BRICK DWELLING House, at Homewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, 8 good sized rooms, 1 small room, wash house, pantries and cupboards, etc.; improved grounds with some fruit. Enquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK. n97

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. no1

TO LET—NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET, suitable for warehouse, commission or grocery business, or for any business that wishes to command the custom from the Diamond Market, Fifth avenue and the South Side. Enquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., & CO., next door, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, fronting the Park, 3 story brick house with large rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 30x240 feet, with stable and carriage house. Possession April 1st. Apply to JOS. S. BROWN, Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. n93

TO LET—LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward; house in first-class order, having been recently modernized, painted, papered, marble mantels, &c. Also, 5 acres planted grounds, ice house, large stable, carriage house, &c. Apply to JOHN W. WATT, 331 Liberty street. o7

TO LET—IRON FRONT BUILDING, No. 55 Market street, suitable for bank, offices or warerooms. For a good tenant, owner would extend the building to the alley in the rear, making fine rooms, 28x175 feet, with good light at both ends. Enquire of N. HOLMES & SONS, next door, or of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—MALT HOUSE PROPERTY, for Malt House purposes or improvement, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, 60 ft. front, running back 150 ft. to Exchange alley, is offered for rent or lease on favorable terms. Immediate possession given if required. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. o8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING ROUTE on the GAZETTE, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. For particulars inquire at this office, or at 795 Penn avenue. o6

FOR SALE—MATCH MACHINERY and Frames—all complete—at a bargain; a rare chance to invest a small capital. Address W. H. PRICE, 923 Carson street, South Side. n75

FOR SALE—GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS—The undersigned wishing to relinquish their present business, an excellent opportunity is afforded to any parties desirous of engaging in the same line of trade. MCBANE & ANJER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A BRICK Dwelling of 6 rooms and finished attic, with good lot, located within five minutes' walk of Court House, on good street. For information inquire of JNO. F. EDMUNDSON, Attorney, 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. n60-T

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x[illegible] ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second hand and will be sold cheap, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Belting—second-hand. Also, 8 new Engines of different sizes, 5 Trip Hammers, at THOMAS CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Oline Compound, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in suburbs of Allegheny, two miles from postoffice and market; about twelve acres of rich table land, including six acres of fruit trees of the finest varieties, all in bearing, cold grapery, and choice selection of small fruit; the improvements are an excellent dwelling of ten rooms, complete in every requisite, has bath-room, hot and cold water, W. C., patent range, wash house, coal house, ice house (now full of good ice), bake house, porches, pantries, heater in cellar, gas in each room, &c.; there is also a four-room dwelling for workmen, tool house, stable, carriage house and other outbuildings; entire property is in prime condition; superior fences, good water facilities, ice pond, &c.; will be sold at a price to suit the times, on ten yearly payments, improved city property or stocks taken in part pay; possession at any time. Full information from JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 182 Federal street, Allegheny. n83

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE PENN'A. INSURANCE CO.
No. 8 Sixth ave., Bank of Commerce Building,
PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1877.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS ($2.50) per share will be paid on demand.

n65 THOS. D. KELLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
No. 92 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 13—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) per share, to be credited to stock notes.

n55 EARL S. GARDNER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share out of the earnings of the past six months payable on and after January 25th inst.

n91 D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF HAZELWOOD OIL CO.,
No. 89 Wood St., Germania Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH January 8, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, (six per cent.) out of the profits of the last two months, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.

n85 JOEL S. GOE, Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY,
No 47 Fifth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.

n19 JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........Manager.

Engagement of the Renowned Equestrienne and Actress,

KATE FISHER.

MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1877,
Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary.

Preceded by a Popular Farce.

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, MAZEPPA, concluding with the Drama, DICK TURPIN and TOM KING, introducing the celebrated Horse, WONDER, as Bonny Black Bess. Matinee Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.

ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the popular character Actor, Mr.

C. W. BARRY.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, will be presented the new play-drama of

ECHOES!
A TALE OF THE PAST.

Long Tom Coffin..........Mr. W. C. BARRY

In preparation—"Escaped from Sing Sing."

LIBRARY HALL.

POPULAR LECTURES

Before GENTLEMEN AND LADIES MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, January 29, 30 and 31. Before LADIES ONLY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock

By invitation of leading physicians, officials and citizens of Pittsburgh,

E. P. BANNING, M. D.,

Of New York, will deliver his favorite course of Popular Lectures,

"The Mystery of the Vital Organs Unfolded."

Subjects: Philosophy of the Human Voice; Philosophy of Locomotion; The Heart and Lungs; Physical Grace and Beauty; Spinal Symmetry; Dress; Advice to Mothers.

Tickets to Full Course, $1; Single Admission, 50c. For sale at Dodge Bro.'s, Fifth avenue, Murphy's, Grant street, and at Box Office, Library Hall. o17

ART EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Bank Block, Wood, Liberty streets and Sixth avenue, will open on TUESDAY, January 23d, and continue open all week, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. School will be resumed February 1.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1876.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth.

Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$104,000 34	
Bills Receivable	14,519 00	
Cash in Bank	35,109 43	
Pittsburgh School Bonds	10,000 00	
Allegheny Water Bonds	3,000 00	
National Bank Stock	6,200 00	
Real Estate	8,181 39	
Uncollected Premiums	2,779 30	
		$183,786 46
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums Received	$18,273 02	
Interest and Commissions Received	14,607 64	
Unpaid Dividends	200 00	
Balance Jan. 1, 1876	81,855 50	
		$114,935 16
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dividends Nos. 16 and 17	$16,000 00	
Fire Losses Paid	7,256 91	
State and City Taxes	941 17	
Salaries and Expenses	5,636 07	
Return Premiums	746 75	
Commission on Premiums	565 80	
		$31,146 70
Balance above Capital		$83,789 46
Capital paid in		100,000 00
		$183,789 46
Outstanding Risks		1,967,938 22
Unearned Premiums		25,417 20
Interest Due and Accrued		2,772 52
Adjusted Losses not Due		3,842 29
Other Debts		None.

o13 JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1876.

ROBERT J. ANDERSON, President.
REDMOND J. GRACE, Vice President and General Agent.
W. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.
Office—No. 64 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Cash Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, in bank and collections		$19,760 68
Bond and Mortgage and Interest		108,757 25
Real Estate		25,128 24
Hull and Cargo Premiums		3,027 90
Loans on Collateral		11,614 74
Balance due by Agents		3,885 50
Personal Property		1,296 11
		$173,470 42
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.		
Fire and Hull Premiums	$65,907 75	
Interest and Rents	10,409 30	
		$76,317 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.		
Commission and Reinsurance	$11,457 86	
Return Premiums	8,178 07	
State and other Taxes	2,372 00	
Salaries, Rent, Traveling and Adjustment Expenses	9,808 29	
Losses of 1875, $4,230; of 1876, $17,402.10	21,632 10	
Interest on Mortgage on Real Estate, since paid off	1,132 30	
Profit and Loss	630 84	
		$55,242 06
		$21,074 99
Balance December 31, 1875	$162,395 43	
Deduct Dividends Nos. 6 and 7	10,000 00	
		152,395 43
		$173,470 42
Total Liabilities Exclusive of Capital		51,121 77
Surplus as to Policy Holders		$122,348 65

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STATEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1876. Office, No. 8 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capital authorized		$300,000 00
Capital paid up		115,800 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, (first liens)	$130,194 62	
Bank Stock	3,125 00	
Real Estate	28,670 88	
Office Furniture	1,533 17	
Interest and Rents due and unpaid	2,375 70	
Interest accrued	2,107 40	
Unpaid Premiums and personal Accounts	5,096 68	
Cash in Bank and office	10,774 70	
		$183,278 15
LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid Dividends	$605 00	
Due and Accrued for Rent, Taxes, Commissions and Sundry Accounts	1,264 59	
Losses adjusted, not due	2,986 35	
Amount necessary to reinsure all outstanding Risks	30,603 49	
	$35,459 43	
Surplus over all Liabilities as to Policy Holders	147,818 72	
		$183,278 15
INCOME.		
Premiums	$47,594 41	
Interest	10,659 29	
Commission	1,248 78	
		$59,502 48
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses	$26,592 70	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	5,327 51	
Commissions	5,565 66	
Salaries, Supplies, Rent, Taxes and all other Expenses	9,222 33	
	$46,708 20	
Losses not due	2,986 35	
		$49,694 55
Outstanding risks		$4,837,951 00
Total Fire losses paid since organization		648,026 38

n95 THOS. D KELLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE

COMPANY, for the year ending December 30, 1876. Office, 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Capital		$250,000 00
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	$63,900 00	
Premium on same	5,670 00	
— Shares M. & M. Ins. Co. stock	2,800 00	
Bills Receivable	78,703 90	
Mortgages	72,125 00	
Real Estate	44,281 91	
Cash on hand and in banks	24,446 68	
Individual accounts	6,537 59	
Stock due bills	62,500 00	
		360,015 08
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$51,646 07	
Interest	16,500 94	
		68,147 01
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$14,418 56	
Commission	2,499 04	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	2,845 55	
State, City and County Taxes	2,508 [illegible]	
Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses	7,836 60	
Dividends $40,000 00 Credited on stock due bills 22,500 00		
Paid cash	17,500 00	
		47,598 78
Losses not yet due		7,492 50
Outstanding Risks		5,108,542 17

n90 J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON & CO.

Manufacturers of LIGHT GREY IRON

CASTINGS,

Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light work our specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 320, Pittsburgh.

JOHN T. NATCHER,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Of Rolling Mills, Foundries, Factories, Dwelling Houses, &c. Jobbing or repairing promptly attended to. Nos. 125 and 127 First avenue, six doors below Wood street, Pittsburgh. Special attention given to erecting Steam and Hand Cranes of all sizes.